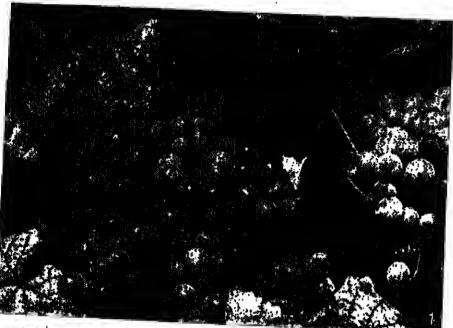
Routes to tour in Germany

The German Wine Route



woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman egionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe of Gewürztraminer, Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always reedy to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating Gemütlichkeit and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkhelm Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deideshelm goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen In Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connolsseur.

German roads will get you

there - to the Palatinate

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.



- 1 Grapes on the vine 2 Dorrenbach
- 3 St Martin
- 4 Deideshelm
- 5 Wachenheim

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV nstraase 69, O-6000 Frankfurt/M

the German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

Inly a miracle will halt missiles deployment

ment of Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles will go ahead at the end of despite demonstrations unless a a Isst-minute miracle at the Ge-

large 30 October 1983

ond year - No. 1106 - By nir

e have been requests for the dedesdline to be postponed th West and East, (East Bloc foislers issued an oppeal from

ere sny prospect of this advice aken? If so, would prospects ut be improved?

dea of holding more talks rather loying more missiles is not as as official Western spokesmun

Pershing 2 in particular marks a the direction of o new technolod political dimension.

Soviet Union replies by deshort-range missiles with even warning, as it has threatened to decision whether to press the will increasingly be entrusted to

risk of a nuclear strike as a result shales or human error will in-

es, many experts feel deploying tribling 2 has doubtful military vaecentraling Pershing 2s in the Republic of Germany ulsn revi-Soviet fears. risks have only recontly been

N THIS ISSUE

Soviela hida their hand rd the ascurity debete

delarrence policy crisis

FURT BOOK FAIR raligion, preperation

pparent to Western public opi-

for them to abandon without furdo so many negotiation points lodeed be something of a miracle ava, and politicians cannot efford on miracles.

other words, neither the current lovemment nor any other could ing at this stage for a postpone-

fould forfeit credibility and impose on Nato that would take the the brink of break-up. Yet the would be most unlikely to eir deadlines.

if Bonn's altles were prepared to lo any such demend a further would arise. Would it be a suiafter all?

Experience has shown that compliance toward Moscow seldom pays, especially when Moscow is applying the pressure.

This applies in even greater measure to the abyss of mistrust that has opened up between the superpowers.

But Western political options that will still be possible even once deployment has got under way carry greater conviction thun such speculation.

Three prerequisites would nonetheless first need fulfilling.

The first point to be made, and convincingly, hoth to domestic and to Sovict opinion, Is that the beginning of deployment, especially the first nine Pershing 2s, must nor be equated with the deployment of all 108.

It might properly be interpreted as a political signal, standing not only for Najo's determination to abide by its decision but also for its readiness to take a more flexible approach.

Even by the terms of the Nato plan missile deployment is not due for completion until 1988. Depending on the progress of further negotiations it could he slowed down or even scrapped.

But that would nnly be credible if, sccondly, Western opinion and Moscow were convinced that Nato is well aware of the extra risks and would aconer

This is a reference to the risks thut arise as soon as quantity hecomes quali-

> Beirut massacre forces fresh look at peace-keeping role

Washington and Paris are taking good care not to say who they think is to blame for the bomb raid on the headquarters of US and French peacekeeping forces in Beirut.

No-one knows for sure who bombed the US embassy in Beirut in much the same way last April. The modus operandi may mean the same organisation is responsible; but that is not certain.

here is no shortage of possible cul prits. They include just about everyone except the Christian militias and Israel. It could be Wolid Jumblatt's Druzes

or other Muslim groups in Lebanon. It could be Palestinians, Gaddasi's Libya, Khomeini's Iran, Assad's Syria or, behind the scenes, the Soviet Union.

That the two raids took place more or less simultaneously indicates experienced operators; that both US and French forces were attacked indicates that fran might be responsible.

Yet when one considers who is most likely to benefit, the answer is surely Syria rather then Iran. The US military pressence is currently the greatest handicap facing President Assad.

This is assuming that Syria'a eventual aim in keeping the civil war going in Lebanon and Syrian troops stationed in the country is gradually to assume full control over its neighbour to the west.

The only logical aim of the bombing is to persuade America to withdraw its forces from the Lebenon, with Britaln, France and Italy following suit.

The US government has reacted promptly in ordering reinforcements to be flown in. So has France, with President Mitterrand flying to Beirut.

Neither plans to abandon their role in Lebanon. But what is it? To protect the Gemayel government? To enable all Israeli and Syrlen forces to withdraw si-

Are they there to restore peace in the Lebanese civil war? To pave the way for a wider peace settlement in the Middle

Their role is improvised, the extent of their task unclear and their prospects of success even more uncertain.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 October 1983)



Demonstrators in Bonn

Severel thousend anti-missila demonstrators used this mock missile to make their point in Bonn. The protest wea pert of e series egainst the deployment of Pershing 2 end cruise missias in the Fadersi Republic, There was no violance, (See page 3.)

ty and it is no longer a matter of the first nine Pershing 2's or a few more.

Nato must be no less emphatic that the Soviet build-up of SS-20s is likewise an intolerable risk.

Negotiations would need to be conducted to reach agreement on the number of SS-20s that marked the transition from Soviet missile modernisation (of systems previously in being) to an additional arma build-up.

The third prerequisite is that Western public opinion must not succumb to resignation once deployment has begun.

That will be the time when it is most important to peacefully demonstrate

ton to take the Kremlin at its word more expressly and flexibly than in the past. The Sovlet Union must in particular

that the West will never be prepared to

agree to or accept without resistance any

further nucleor arms build-up,
If Bonn agrees to the Pershing 2 de-

be in a good position to urge Washing-

loyment go-ahead on these terms it will

be given to understand that its many public offers cannot be taken seriously as long os they are not made at the Genevotalks. A further point to be stressed is that

the deployment of the first Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles cannot objectively and in the circumstances be soid to warrant any of the Soviet responses threate-

Besidea, threats of more and more weapons et some stage cease to have any further effect.

Herr Genscher's talks with Mr Gromyko in Vlenna showed that Moscow too is still wondering what to do once deployment has got under way.

Will Washington continue lo aim for e compromise? There are signs that it might. Officially the United States has said it is willing to continue the talks end possibly to withdraw missiles already deployed.

President Reagon has lately acted in greater moderation then might have been feared in the wake of his speeches on and against the Soviet Union.

Yel Mr Reagan's past rhetoric is still not paat history. Great effort will still be needed if the minimum of trust is to be restored that is essential if disarmament terms are to be possible.

European governments in general. and Bonn in particuler, must succeed in urging Washington to go ehead and moke the effort,

Only then can they hope, regardless of demonstrations, to keep in touch with public opinion in the long term.

Hans Gerlach (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2t October 1983)



The other, closely inter-related, involves the protest movement This is s domestic dispute which Nobel laureate Heinrich Böll hopes will not become a religious war.

The lever by mesns of which the Soviet Union hopes to come substantially closer to its long-cherished dresm of pushing the Americans out of Europe is the fear of nuclear weapons.

The Kremlin has proved extremely adept at concealing its political objective of cresting a rift in the Atlantic pact.

It has hidden it behind the debste on limited war, missile speeds, overkill copacity and s European balance of power including the British and French nuclear

The Kremlin has naturally benefited from strokes of good luck. It probably didn't realise from the outset the political opportunities opened up by the SS-20 build-up.

The West's need of missile modernisation could hardly have come at a more Inconvenient moment for Nato.

It was first seen by Helmut Schmidt and incorporated by him, Mr Carter, M. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Callaghsn in the dual-track Nato decision.

Herr Schmidt and Mr Callaghon needed the talks part of the decision to reassure their left-wing supporters, whereas Mr Carter accepted it in the expectation of baing able to put to good use at the conference table US missiles that had yet to be deployed.

Missile moderniaation came ot an unfortunate juncture for the West because the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan forestalled the ratification of Sait 2 ns a mainstay of subsequent arms control agreements.

It also dealt detente n serious blow. The result was disunity in the Western alliance, with the differences of interest between Americans and Europenus, especially the Germans, more readily apparent than ever.

The Germans, who had hoped to lenve the East-West clash behind them by means of detente, felt they had found u niche between the temporarily cooperntive superpowers in which the edge could be taken off the division of Ger-

They resisted and to this day remain opposed to a reversion to the East-West conflict of old, which they felt President Reagan symbolised more strongly than President Brezhnev.

The rhetorical aggression of President Reagan's policy of strength pursued to offset what he felt was US Inferiority in strategic nuclear weapons gave rise to fresh fears.

They were fears of a new and even more dangerous turn of the arms race acrew. They brought to the surface what had previously been concealed; the illogicalities, contradictions and ambiguities of Nato nuclear strategy.

Doubts as to the credibility of US guarantees of protection prompted a recollection of German sovereigoty and German interests.

The initial Russlan refusal even to consider Nato's offer of talks further fuelled doubts and fears.

Helmut Schmidt sensed the dangers that lay ahead in Moscow, in Washington and at home. He undertook a move that entailed risks merely suspected at the time and now clearly apparent.

He flew to Moscow in 1980 as a mediator la term he initially disclaimed) WORLD AFFAIRS

The Soviets hide their hand behind the security debate

and persuaded the Kremlin leaders to agree to tsiks

But neither he nor his successor, Chancellor Kold, met with similar success in Wushington. They lailed to persuade the Americans to make an offer acceptable to the Soviet Union.

This sowed the seed of convictions that the Americans had overstepped the mnrk of the dual-track Nato decision and were to blame for the failure of the Geneva talks.

This is a conviction most members of the paace movement and the SPD are no longer prepared to set sside. They fail to appreciate that President Reagan has moved some distance away from his original viewpoint.

The Russians likewise showed signs of flexibility once Mr Andropov took over the reins of power in the Kremiln. But their current behaviour leads one to suspect it might be no more than a show of flexibility.

The Kremlin naturally knows it cannot prevent the deployment of new US missiles in Europe. But if the Russinns wanted, they could soon come to terms on mutual limitation of medium-range

But they stand to lose nothing by waiting until the Americans have started to deploy their new missiles.

Deployment will take time ond can only be undertaken gradually. It is auro to intensify divisions within Nato and cannot fail to enable the Russions to score points in the propaganda war. Even if the Russians don't expect the

Tine words have been exchanged about Germun-American frieudship, the tricontennial of German migration tu America and the Inudable part Gorniuns

have played in the history of the United

But mention of traditional tics of friendship has no effect on demunstrators beaieging US military installations

It does nothing to solve the problems foced by 250,000 US servicemen and their families and facilities that look almost as though they were in enemy territory.

So I shall not be dealing with the past three centuries but with the present:

No-one can say for sure what the Kremlin'a aims are in world affairs. Bul assumptiona may be made by putting oneself in the Soviet leaders' position and not just thinking in terms of Western views on the Kremlin.

By the Kremlin I mean not the Russians. Ordinary Russians think mainly in terms of their own problems and not of

I mean the minute group, infinitesimal in comparison with the public, that determines the course of foreign policy. What, then, does the Kremlin want?

There are three possibilities. One Is world revolution; the second is war; and the third is hegemony.

The answer most often given is the first: world revolution. It is a point borne out by 10,000 speeches and essays.

But whereas world revolution saemed at hand in the chaotic years following the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the revolution in Germany and Austria-

peace movement to prevent the deployment of US missiles at the last minute they may still hope that the Americans will first have to come to terms with their ullies and with purts of US and Western public opinion.

The Americans might he forced to negotiate on the extent of deployment and to make a number of prior concessions in Gencyll.

In the meantime the Russlans have gained un alibi for deploying new short-range missiles in Eustern Europe. This was planned in any case us purt of the Sovict arms build-up hut can now be claimed as missile modernisution.

They are also in a position to think over whether they want to help President Resgan to secure re-election by means of disarmament progress.

At the same time they are putting Mr Reagan to the test. They could always sue for terms us currently available, but in all probubility they might do better.

That is the nim helind Mascow's saphisticatod, exuctly-dosed twnfold stra-

While the Soviet Union has threatened to nhandon or adjourn the Geneva tulks, giving rise to fears of a fresh ice uge in world uffuirs, Mr Gromyko aud his Eust Blue opposite uninhers in Sofia have made the West un offer.

They have offered to continue the talks even if ugreement is not reached pruvided the United States and Nato dispense with the deployment schedule and postpone the stationing of the new

This move put Bonn's Forter, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Home AFFAIRS in his talks with Mr Ground

The cull for deployment Missiles protests calm but and the peace movement; p to enjoy majority supported nemal public.

testing time still to come The call for postponem course, be pointless if the & emonstrations against the missiles not want to negotiate on the have been marked more by prayer Europe in any case. song than by broken windows so

Postponement would, has The tehearsed peacefulness on both unacceptuble other than and bas paid off. hy a Soviet counter-contain the logic dictates that a peaceful be-un curbargo on the deployant logic dictates that a peaceful be-unificative of SS-20 missiles. Traison to sound the all clear.

So it is up to the Russians are closer deployment comes, the in grenter detail what they are dominant will become the radicals. diness to unilaterally little perceful elements will become more range missiles in their panell blaced as the struggle becomes more

They have demonstrated by seless.

Which they have by salesdy some protesters are railing the whole to maintain conndupt to the tenor of opinion that those who want to maintain conny how indept the are at true it with the police. Contact means the lohbed into the Soviet county lice are kept aware of what is taking m. There would be real trouble if The peace movement and monstrations took place where they

policy to be harmless and of st bijshers, Springer. tion in respect of Germanys

of saving the world: a combine German idealism, Christian & Upity is fragile, in any case. There are talism and a new nationalism that y signs of exhaustion because of fraught with problems for but size of the campaign and the forms it and foreign affairs.

ders, they are no fools.

erno of fire and contamination

ntention of committing suicide

Greeks called hegemony.

Advantising rates hat Hig 15 Innual subscription OM 45

Punied by CW Nameyer Druck . H

Chathbuled in the USA by. MASS HALM West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011

The Soviet leaders certainly by

(Süddenische Zehung III

the Kremlin really wants

Soviet Union and China.

creasingly nebulous distance.

of the world to communism and paradi-

influencing both domestic and foreign policies of other countries.

scepticism regarding world revolution is, as I see it, the experience it has gained

munist Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic and of Red China? Yugoslavia broke loose from Soviet tutelage in 1948 under Tito, and there have been rumblings in most other East Bloc

What the Kremlin has witnessed for the past two years in Poland, where almost the entire nation hates the Soviet

will now feel encouraged again and expected.
would do well to take a close of intentions of some groupings resee whether the Soviet proposited the unrest below the peaceful seriously or merely intended in face of the protest movement.

of laying hlame ut America's of the protest movement.

The pence movement's come longer satisfied with non-violent support. It is one of executing the state of military establishments. It support. It is one of assume called for a blockude of the giunt his would be not only an attack on

freedom of the Press, it would also That is not even to mention agoy the consensus within the prutest

the beginning of the peace week,

Continuad from page 2

ow expects it to means scentity The hegemon, or leader, can do in he likes io the aren where he exeraver puwer the government was be likes in the area where he exer-at higgerheads with Moscow, and the can do so without mobilising his wise make any Soviet leads a med forces and so lely on the reconsti-

blesslugs of world revolution in the overwhelming power he wields in d forces nod solely on the strength The second possibility and hegemonial nren, putting fear and

Kromlin's ambition, war, is one in the second possibility and into all ond sundry.

To achieve this objective the hegemon not to gn into in detail. White the have a power monopoly; there may have no fools. lers, they are no fools.

They are well aware that a list the count of Europe crucial first step the Kremlin must

war, even if they launch the first single chical first step the Kremlin can only end in mankind, inches it is also the main reoson why Soviet Union, going up in a bird talks of sending the Gis packing the G is siso the main reoson why I feel laks of sending the GIs packing is a We mistake. "Get the boys home" is a pread sentiment in the United Sta-

That leaves the third option. If it were to get the upper hand and consider the likeliest. It is the period's constant upsets with Europe, Kremlin's objective is what the likeliest with its major ally in Europe, Hegemony is its alm party Federal Republic of Germany, were prompt the United States to pull out Continued on page? Europe the Soviet Union would have

by ilme of it. The German Tribut Athere is no such thing as a united red by a counter-hegemon but merely Editor in chief Otto Heinz Sator. Agrand 1 4 dozen medium-sized Western Eu-length language sub-adder Sunon Burst 1 dozen medium-sized Western Eu-buton manager Georgene Picone Man states that would knuckle under

oscow's every wish; they would naturally first protest, but Kremlin would not have to order as kh as a single Soylet tank to go on to

A Germany that was subject to Sobegemony the Germans would feel appy as the Poles under General Ja-

Klaus Mehnert: [Styligarter Nachrichten, 9 October 1983] iles during the past four years by unilaterally waiving a deployment of its own

Businesslike discussions are impossible at the moment. The absurdity of the arms race counts more than any political argument.

The missile opponents rightly ssk whether it is to be left to new and more missiles to maintain peace.

The chosm will remoin os long as there is no answer - a chasm between a movement that knows but one sim ond politics that has to consider many

The struggle for the best road to pesce concerns the nation as a whole, not only the demonstrators. What matters is the

If the missiles are deployed - certainly more slowly and in smaller numbers than originally planned - German political stability will be put to the test.

The important thing at that point would be to know what the majority wants: rejection of deployment or an acceptance that would certainly be no more than lukewarm.

Until then, the struggle over public opinion will grow fiercer. Friede, Friede über alles will remain the theme for the

But it is up to everybody to prevent this peace from turning into strife.

The movement must continue to urge its followers to remain peaceful. The government must guard against both amugness and hysterical toughness.

And the Social Democrats, whose chairman, Willy Brandt, is due to address the Bonn demonstrators at the climax of their drive, must appeal to their commonsense.

It will soon be known whether the effort was worthwhile. There are many days left in this antumn. Dieter Buhl

(Die Zett, 2t October 1983)

Economic performance under fire despite improvements

Thuncellor Kohl's government is running into growing criticism over its economic policies. The criticism is not only from the Opposition.

twice as many people turned out to

wotch national league soccer matches as

The human peace chains, masquera-

des. distribution of toys and banging of

pots and pans are also confusing ele-

ments. The demonstrations are only a

step away from turning into a political

the earnestness of the demonstrators

than the devices they use to get atten-

Hermunn Hesse described it) deserves

The quest for the "ideal of peace" (as

But the peace drive calls for a compa-

rison of reality and utopia, It calls for

serious thought on the consequences of

rejecting deployment - especially in the

sed in the unlikely event that the de-

What would happen to Bonn's cre-

dibility and scope of foreign policy ac-

• What cracks would develop in the

liance, if Natu were forced to drop its

dunl strategy ugainst the wish of most of

What effects would the Soviet mo-

nopoly in intermediate range missiles in

Europe have in cose of a political crisis?

What would remain of the arms con-

ward the tripling of Soviet SS-20 miss-

trol instruments if the West were to re-

foundation of security, the Western Al-

Many questions would have to be rai-

face of a new tide of demonstrations.

ployment can really be stopped:

tion if it went back on its word?

its members?

The public is still more impressed by

happening.

took to the streets for demonstrations.

Critics within the CDU say Kohl's economic policy so far has bolled down to letting things run their course and hoping that they will get better.

A non-partisan organisation, Aktionsgemeinschaft soziale Marktwirtschaft has criticised the conservatives for, among other things, lack of courage and political insight.

This disaatlsfaction comes despite indications that the economy this year will grow by about one per cent, that inflation is rising more slowly than expected and that unemployment will turn out not to be quite so bad as forecast.

It is a criticism borne of unfulfilled hopes. Many people in industry are especially disappointed They say that the changes have been

in foreign and internal affairs rather than socially and economically. Business got a shock whan, instead of

getting relief they got hit. : Bonn put a surcharge on higher incomes and raised social security contributions, half of which are normally paid by

the employer. This was not what was expected from the "change" that has been widely talked about.

It must have come as a blow to Kohl when organised Catholic employers, of all people, said the conservatives were

running the risk of losing public confi-

They State election in Hesse indicates that the employers might he right. The CDU lost ground. The mood thus saems to be worse

than the situation, if one believes that even a one par cent growth rate is enough to bring about the "change". But nobody does believe it, particularly the ministers involved, Count Otto

Lambsdorff (Economic Affairs) and Gerhard Stoltenberg (Finance). To overcome unemployment and consolidata the budget a more active policy

ia needed.... The chancellor will have to devote more attention to domestic than to fo-

reign affairs. Political experts agree: the fate of the centre-night government will be decided by its economic policy rather than the

Critics in the chancellor's own party aay, bowever, that Kohl's economic policy so far has boiled down to letting things take their course and hoping that they will get better...

The fact is that the conservatives give the impression of being more concerned with compromises between their wings than with acute timely issues.

The CDU steering committee of the national executive meeting in the middle of the month made it more than obvious that there is a considerable dissension about what to do. Peter J. Velte

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 19 October: (983)

Government not keeping us informed — SPD

There is growing annoyance among senior Social Democrats, who accuse the government of not keeping them

Against this background, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the SPD parliamentsry leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, are to hold private talks, their first in five months.

The main topics are likely to be the possibility of limited political cooperstion between government and Opposition on the deployment of new nuclear missiles; and economic and social is-

Leaders of the SPD psrliamentary group are clearly disappointed over the chancellor's attitude towards the strongest Opposition party in the Bundestag.

They say Kohl has failed to deliver on his promise to trest the Opposition better thon he himself was treated while on the Opposition benches.

"What he is doing is exactly the opposite," they say.

The fact is that Kohl's treatment by Helmut Schmidt left plenty of room for complaint. The self-sssured SPD Chancellor often made s point of demonstrstively snubbing the then Opposition lea-

He made it clear in public that he did not consider Kohl competent and did not regord him as a suitable discussion

Relations between the Chancellor, voted in in March, and the new SPD parliamentary leader, Vogel, were not bad in the early days.

The relationship has worsened alnce then, and people close to Vogel say that "the information we receive from this government is totally inodequate."

Vogel says that the information on the Geneva tolks he receives from the chief US negotiator Paul Nitze goes for beyond what he gets from his own go-

The SPD parliamentary group is porticularly angry because that Kohl has not onswered the lotter in which Schmidt compluined about Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler. Geissler had described the SPD os "Moscow's fifth

column. Talks between Kohl and the SPD that do take place are unsatisfactory, says the Opposition.

The SPD concedes that Kohl's tone is friendly and sometimes even cordial. It also concedes that he always has a bottle of good wine handy. But the opposition maintains that he avoids specifics...

that Kohl has not only talked with Vogel but also with Willy Brandt and with Egon Bahr. . It blames the problema with information on security matters on Vogel him-

The Chancellery denles this. It says

The Chancellery's contention is that Kobl offered to keep the SPD opposition leader informed but that there are

things the Greens cannot be let in on. It says that Vogel assumed a "somewhat stubborn air" and turned the offer down because the Greena were exclud-

Those around Kohl say that "the SPD receives ample official information. especially from the Foreign Office."

A Kobl confidant says: "This is what the chancellor wants."

Claus Wettermann (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 October 1983)

Guessing what

The writer, Professor Klaus Mehnert, is a ournalist and author specialising in the

Hungory, it has since receded into an in-

In their speeches Soviet politicians invariably continue to refer to world revolution - understandably so, given that their legitimation is based on the fiction that the Kremlin is leading the nations

Besides, it is extremely convenient for Soviet foreign pollcy to have at ita disposal Communist Parties everywhere, and their fellow-travellers, as means of

The main reason for the Kremlin's

In the past of spreading Communism. What has become of post-war Com-

All articles which THE OERMAN TRIBUTE OF published in cooperation with the editors had ing newspapers of the Federal Required for They are complete translations of the organic. in all correspondence plassa quils your in number which appears on the enapper but isks, above your address. Union and looks to Rome rather than

Moscow, can hardly be termede ging. What happened in Chine, she is a lew years after the Communication.

CURITY



have changed almost beyond recogni-

tion. Fareign Minister Hans-Dietrich

Genscher is planning a majar reshuffle.

the Fareign Office and, among athers,

Bann's ambassadors in Washington,

Moscow, Paris, Londan, Rame, Tokyo

One significant change will take

place at the beginning of next manth

when state secretary Berndt von Sta-

den's job is taken aver by Andreas

Herr von Staden was not due to retire

until he was 65 next June, but he evi-

It will affect both state secretaries at

and the Vatican.

his own choasing.

man foreign service.





not amused.





Changing faces in the foreign affairs team

reign Minister Gerhard Schröder in

Meyer-Landrut, Bonn's man in Mosdently wanted to step down at a time af

He is generally acknowledged as one of the most brilliant analysts in the Gerearned him respect.

He will now be retiring after President Carstens' atate visit to the USA, a climax of his work as coordinator of German-American relationa. At a recent conference of German

anibassadors in Central America and the Caribbenn held in San José, Costa Rica, participants and journalists covering the meeting were given a final display of von Staden's skill.

He brilliantly summarised the three days of talks in o speech that needed not a word changing; it cauld have been sent straight to the press, word far

Herr Meyer-Lundrut, who nt 54 is 10 years his junior, ia well-known for his ready wit. His fumily come from the Baltic but at times he has the repartee of a Berliner.

He learnt Russian as 11 boy in Talliun, later reading Slavonie studies, Easteni European history and sociology at university.

He served twice at the embassy in Moscow before returning as ambassador in 1980

Herr Meyer-Landrut is now regarded as ane of the best-qualified experts on the East, which the Wall Street Journal has suggested might make him too onesided for a state secretary.

But it failed to give him credit for the versatility he has shown as a diplomat in Tokyo and in Africa and as head of department for the Third World at the Foreign Office in Bonn.

Herr Genscher has arranged with US Secretary of State George Shultz for the new state secretary to fly to Washington in November to confer with State Department officials on his experiences in

His job at the Moscow embassy will be taken over by Hansjörg Kastl, 61, from Berlin, who has gained three years' experience in dealing with the ups and downs of Soviet tactics as head of the Bonn delegation to the Helsinki review conserence in Madrid.

Herr Kastl has seen service in Paris, United States.

Buenos Aires, Asunción, Mascow, Bundestag, Herr van Well made a nuui-Washington and Brasilia. From 1963 to 1966 he was press secretary to CDU Fa-

When Herr Genscher tald Mr Gromyko in Madrid this summer that Herr Kastl was going to be the next ambossador to Moscaw the Saviet Fareign Minister seemed to be well-briefed on him.

His combination of considered determination, flexibility and taughness has

The ambassy in Washington is nrguably more important still. When Peter Hermes leaves Washington to take uver as ambassadar to the Vaticnu his place will be taken by Günther van Well.

Herr ran Well, 61, is felt to be the ideal ninn for the job. He has headed the German delegation at the UN in New York since 1981.

He was previously a lang-serving state secretury and Fareign Office expert on the Bust Bloc und Berlin. Harvard-educated, he has excellent US connections and first-hand knowledge nf East-West problems.

He demonstrated keen political sensitivity in a remurkable article nn Berlin in Europa-Archiv in 1976.

Backed by Foreign Minister Genscher and keenly encouraged by Karl Carstena, then Opposition leader in the

ber of farthright political points. His aim was ta safeguard the position of the divided city in the face of coustent Soviet attempts to soften up the West'a stand. The Soviet lenders were

But Moscow still bud to come to terms with him as a Bonn negotiator und nt the United Nations in New York.

His job in New York will gn to Huns Werner Lautenschlager, who is keen on the UN appointment. Herr Lanten schluger lins been the other state secretnry at the Foreign Office since 1979 and is acknowledged to hare worked most efficiently.

He was born in Tientsin, Chiua, in 1929 where his father was a diplomat. He has a reputation fur being a hard worker with a conceptual talent.

In dealing with the Third World at the UN he will be able to put his comprehensive knuwledge of fareign trade, energy, international monetary policy and North-South affairs to good use.

His jub at the Foreign Office will go to Klams Bluch, what is currently ambassadar in Takyo, Herr Blech, 55, is a Stuttgurt mun uf whom Herr Genscher thinks highly.

He has been a head of department, head of plunning and CSCE negotiator. He cambines thoroughness and II prin-

Juclear deterrence policy in a political crisis

nuclear deterrence palicy has deep maral and politicul criany parts of the Federal Repuhs have grown that Amarican nu-

Günther ven Wall ... goas to Hansjörg Kastl ... off to MosRüdiger von Wachmar ... from Klaua Blaah ... Foraign Office Andreas Mayer Language position in Bann In Ban show that the reasons why Americipled approach to problems one than 30 years ogo brought tacti-cal imaginatian and negotiate modern weapons to this cauntry

He spenks Japanese, Respectationsoften. Chinese and, like Herr var with clear that the idea of nuclear den name for himself as head of face must be explained all over and Deutschlandpolitik dear in both political and military-stration. the Foreign Office.

Herr Genscher will also be any discussion about peace and to Bonn Jürgen Ruhfus, S. Englity, one argument is certain to ambassador in Landon, Haraine at some stage. It is that Nato hus a reputation for making our pion many nuclear weapons and sily, for being knowledgeshing and reduce the size of its field arsenal. his ability to hit on an agrid means section nuclear weapans.

hat point appeares to have been Like Herr Kustl he is a long bled. Defence ministers af the nuspickesman for the Fareign Of r planning group (NPG) have been served first in Geneva, Disping near Ottawa in their usual au-Athens before being oppoint a get-together. sadar ta Kenya.

hey will have considered a report He was then an assistant his goether by a group of high ranking partment at the Foreign Offer Hens and soldiers from variaus Nuta being seconded to the Chance pointes.

fice under Helmut Schmid a les report says that the number of was head of the fareign policy leal nuclear warbends in Europe ment. He is to be responsible libereduced by a third.

Third World at the Fareign Office bove all, the Dutch had milde a His place as amhassadoin libe of keeping the questian an the will be taken by Rüdiger roo was when the Nata dauble decision who has enjoyed binself as and being discussed in 1979.

in Rome since 1981 after a see main motive was that Nato's destint at the UN.

costrategy might be called into sus-His place in Italy will be take to for excessive reliance on nuclear

than Luhn, who has latterly to the strength of feeling, sponsible for cultural diplomatives a speed to withdraw 1,000 war-franz-lochen Schöller will be different Europe. That was done long from Brasilia to Paris. Many to But the chance to win back some will remember his days as a far by this action was comprchensivehead of protocol.

Herr Schöller studied at the Salte Americans, obsessed with the He so is sure to icel as at homen and, decided that the withdrawal pro-us liter Lahn, who is married by with full coverage by radio and teliun wumun, will in Rnme. Bemile ison at the same time us Russia was the Web. 1200th Je the American public into thinkhat President Carter was being too

> ericaa naclear weapons have been the inception of the alliance the inaling element of the pact.

> e are more than 6,000 American fileld weapans in Western Euricluding 4,000 in the Federal Re-Western' Europeans were not lo acept them. They are a wanted of Amarican guarantees in Eu-

sis a story that may sound ironic. line early days of alliance prepathe French Marshal de Luttre the almost anxious questian of Washingtan's nuclear weapans Mailable for operation if Western pe were attacked.

positive answer of the American Herbert Welchmann... religer | Omar Bradley led General who returned, 1Pholos: Sven Sience | Beaufre to note later that this US

point where they would not be dependent an nuclear weapans against the Warsaw Pact forces, which are highly armed in conventional terms.

At the same time they wanted assurance that no nuclear war would be limited to Europe, and wanted the US ta muintain its unclear threat. So America's nuclear weapons be-

cume a stapgap for the inability af Europeans to defend themselves either with nuclear ar canventianal means. For the Soviet Union, this moy have

remained credible so lang as America had a clear nuclear superiority. That time is long past. Since the end of the 60s, Nato has

followed a flexible strategy. Its essence is to have the means to defend against any aggressor tit far tat. This nat a strotegy to wage a naclear war. The rale of nuclear weapons should

be limited to bath preventing any war. and to deterring the Soviets from using any of their many nuclear weapons.

So it is logical far Nato ta make it clenr that old nuclear battlefield weapous are no langer regnrded as a stopgap far insuficient canventional defence.

It has lang been suggested in Ameriean specialist literature that must of the nhout 2,150 nuclear howitzer grenades

should be withdrawn. They have ranges of between 20 and 30 kilometres.

And with the planned madernisation of air defences - here the American system Patriat shauld replace nuclear Nike - many more nuclear warheads wauld became superfluous.

In addition, nuclear mines are sa politically controversial that the alliance cauld only benefit by their remo-

The ministers at Ottawa have many possibilities to demanstrably reduce the number af field weapans. An experienced American observer, Lynn E. Davis, two years ago said that 2,400 cauld be pulled out.

At least as important as reducing the number of nuclear waapans themselves is certainly the explanation that in future the use of nuclear weapons to secure peace cauld not be avoided. Neither is modernisation.

The nuclear age is not yet a half century ald. Sa it is still too early to auswer the histarically meaningful question of whether nuclear weapons can prevent conventional war. Up until naw, they have appeared to have safeguarded

Naturally, that is not their only achievement. But, it shows that the understandable worry that we are at the mercy af these weapons.

The ministers would be well advised to take up the challenge of the critics of nuclear deterrence and give a clear poli-

Waither Stützle (Siuligarier Zellung, 15 October 1983)

Defeuce Minister Munfred Wörner says rumours that Pershing missiles or purts of Pershing missiles have alrendy been delivered tu the Federal Republic are wrong.

What is in doubt is what stage the secondury arrungements have reached. That is, the wherewithal far the storing. maintenance and operation of the missiles. The question is bow much has alreudy been installed.

It appears that preparations have renched the paint where, in Defence Ministry words, the missiles would be ready for operation by the end of 1983 foliawing any Nata decision to deploy them.

It follows from this that preparations for deployment must be almost camplete by, at the latest, November 21, when the Chancellar delivers his policy speech in the Bundestag ta confirm deployment.

This deduction can be drawn fram the official list of technical steps. This year alone, about DM200m has been spent on infrastructure for deployment.

Bonn is committed to paying for 26.54 per cent of the Nata budget, so it must pay about DM50m. The American Embassy in Bonn and

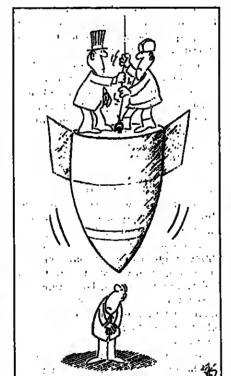
the American military in Frankfurt paint out that the missiles must not be delivered before the Bonn palicy speech. Details of the infrastructure needs and backup arrangements will be dis-

cussed at the Nato winter conference in Brussels. That leaves only a faw days far the technical operation. But it will be achieved because in the

meantime the mobile transport equipment and the automatic, electronic steering, safety and maintenance installations will have been delivered. Old launching pads have been conver-

ted for the Pershing 2, whose range of about 2,000 kilometres is about three tlmes as far as the Pershing I.

The nuts and bolts of a missiles site



All that, of course can't happen avernight. This leads one to think that the armaments element of the double declsion has already been achieved before all the possibilities of the negatlations element have been exhausted.

Four years ago, opponents af deployment politted out that In the run up to an absolute decision on the missiles, financial and technical commitments could result in military developments

which might restrict the decision-making scape of the pallticians.

The Ministry of Defence points out that special graups on both bilateral between Germany and America - and Nato levels ensure a canstant flow of information between the military and politiclans.

This had particular merit in view of the fact that the Bonn gavernment had no inspection or verification rights over American sites.

There are two bodies caordinating consultation: the Special Consultative Group and the High Level Graup.

The most senior Bonn representatives are, at a bilateral level, special envoy Friedrich Ruth fram the Foreign Office and Bundeswehr General Tandeeki of the Defence Ministry.

In addition, the American Embassy points out that there is full agreement between the German and American positions.

Also, Bonn says, 1,000 nuclear tactical weapons have been withdrswn in accordance with conditions attaching to the Nato double dee isian.

However, that is considered far too few by opponents of deployment.

The state of preparations and pplitical will in Bann leaves na daubt about the intentian af the West to ga ahead with deployment. Nothing too apectacular can now be expected in Geneva.

If full deployment takes place, 108 Pershing 2 (all in the Federsl Republic) and 464 cruise missiles (96 in the Federal Republic) will be installed. Where, exactly, is still being kept secret.

Spiegel magazine has said that Heilbronn, Mutlangen and Neu-Ulm are among the sites. So far, that has not been denied. Rainer Burchardt

Deutsches Aligemeines Sonningsbi 16 October 19831

erbert Weichmann, who has died at 87, was one of the grand ald men af political life in the Federal Republic of Germany. In Hamburg, where he was burgo-

master from 1965 ta 1971, he was dubbed the Prussian Hamburger, and not just because he hailed from the farmer Prusslan province of Upper Silesia.

He earned this accolade by virtue of his combination of iron discipline, a Prussian characteristic an which he insisted, and an urbane and casmopolitan outlook on which the Hanseatic parts de themselves

He remained to the last a tower of strength even though his life was far from plain sailing.

He studied law in Breslau, Frankfurt and Heidelberg, then warked as an economic affairs correspondent. In 1926 he was appointed as a judge in Breslau. In 1932/33 he served as personal assistant to Otto Braun, the Social Democratic Prussian Premler.

When the Nazis took over he was farced, as a Jew and Social Democrat, to emigrate, first to France, then to the

Former mayor of Hamburg dies at 87

In America, aged 44, he studid economics. On qualifying he set up in business as a tax caunsellor in New York.

In 1948 he was persuaded by Social Democrat Max Brauer, Hamburg's first post-war mayor, to return to Germany. He served as president of the city's Audit Office,

In 1957 he was appointed Senator for Finance, and later mayar. These were the happiest years of his life. "Destiny," he said, "gave me an opportunity to develop all the talents that lay dormant in

His wife Elsbeth, who survives him, was an economics graduate and his mainstay. Asked what hobbies he had alongside administrative and political work, he often said: "My wife."

The Weichmanns were active, amus-



who returned. 1Photos: Sven Sime? Internating justified joining Nato from J. H. Darchinger?, Sunday Internating justified joining Nato from ing and stimulating company to the beginning the contra-A member of the Social Density from the beginning the contra-Party for over 50 years, he missisted with the street America and its Euro-Party for over 50 years, he missistill to be solved.

Inight before he died. Thomas is their conventional strength to the

1970 74

consumption

Germany

millions lons)

Another energy crisis still to come, warns coal chief

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

nother energy crisia has still to A come, soys Karlheinz Bund, chairman of the German Coal Mining Association and outgoing chief executive of Ruhrkohle AG

At the annual coal conference in Essen, held on the eve of coal talks in Bonn, he outlined the coal industry's hopes, fears and expectations.

He still feels the minea will continue to play an important role as an energy and commodity supplier in the years ahead.

But the tale of two past oil crises lends Herr Bund's vision of a bright future for coal no more than moral sup-

Domestic eoal from the Ruhr and the Saar may suddenly have been cheaper than either oil or gas, but it won few industriol friends as a result.

Coal stockpiles have grown steadily since 1959 and, oddly enough, the growth rate has increased since the mid-1970s when, in the throes and aftermnth of oll price rises, it might have been expected not to.

Stockpiles now stand at a record 36 million tonnes. Over the past 26 years they have averaged 17 million, since 1976, over 25 million tonnas, including statutory reserves.

Yet oil and gas have grown steadily more expensive. Coal is by no means cheap, and certainly not the locol product, but in terms of thermal units oil and gas are now even dcarer.

As n percentage of primury energy consumption oil's share has declined from 55 to 44, but coal's share hus de-

The gop was bridged by energy-saving and hy using naturul gas und muclear power instead. So even during the oil crisis justice was not done to the security provided by domestic conf supplies.

Reliance on imported energy has increased since 1974, paradoxically enough, and to make matters worse for the pits, the steet industry has been using less coal,

Steel and power stationa have always been major coal customers, and the stael industry has been in the doldrums since

Still, in its case the decline in orders of coking coal to power steel furnaces can hardly be said to hove come as a

Last year the steel industry bought 30 million tonnes of coal. That was roughly 7.5 million less than the year before, but In 1977 and 1978 the steelmakers took on 32 and 33.7 million lonnes r

Herr Bund may be an incorrigible believer in the future of coal but even he admitted that capacity would have to be

So he was unable to come up with any convincing Ideas as to how the Ruhr, Saar, Aachen and Ibbenbüren pits were to make ends meet.

The industry will continue to bank on the steel industry. In the Federol Rcpower stations, and there can be little public of Germany about 60 million doubt that they will continue to play a crucial role in ensuring that German coal has a future.

Herr Bund enlied for coal's share of overall energy consumption (roughly a fifth and, os he put it, u rensonable and surely not exaggerated proportinu) to be mnintained as a statutory requirement.

In other words, there must be no changes in the tonnage of conl to he ordered by power stations until 1995 hy the terms of the long-term contract with power utilities.

Domestic coul would still account fur less than 30 per cent of power output. the percentage in which it is generally acknowledged to be most economic from the power stations' point of view.

Mining spokesmen say coal prices are unlikely to have an inflationary effect even If a partial stop is put to imports of cheaper foreign coal.

That, they say, would make electric power between three and 4.4 per cent dearer, and since energy accounted for a mere four per cent of industrial overheads and less thun two per cent of household expenditure, this extrn cost was uulikely to make too much difference.

The mining industry is banking on steel manufacturers keeping to the terms of their contruct. It expects steelmakers to negotiate o new contruct when the present one expires in 1988 to ensure ong-term coal supplies.

In other words, the steel industry must continue to buy German and not import coal. Neither Bonn nor the steel industry will be too enthusiastic about thnt ideu.

It would inevlinily mean Bonn heing expected to continue subsidising the difference in price between inexpensive imported coking coal and the dearer domestic product.

The outlook for the German steel industry goes frum had to worse. Now that plans to merge the steel divisions of Thyssen and Krupp have to all intents and purposes been abandoned the entire industry looks like facing collapse.

Plans to streumline the industry have failed all ulong the line, and new ideas and prospects are nowhere in evidence.

The steel industry is hack where it was two years ngo: considering reorganising. But conditions are worse, with three leading companies on the brink of finoncial disaster.

The reform proposals envisaged setting up two efficient groups. Thyssen and Krupp were to be merged to form a Rhine group, with Salzgitter, Klockner and Hoesch forming a Ruhr group.

Negotiations among the prospective Rhine group companies got off to a good start, but it was soon clear that tha Ruhr group was doomed to failure.

Tha three companies were too far apart: Salzgitter in Peine and Salzgitter, Klockner in Bremen and Hoes Dortmund.

They felt the distance between them put them at a disadvantage in relation to Thyssen and Krupp, and after a few disputes their merger plan was shelved.

Each of the three is now trying to survive on its own, and staff are being laid off and works shut down in swift succession.

tonnes of steel a year could be manufactured, but only about 35 million can be

This subsidy con amount to as much as one billion deutschemorks a year, depending on the level of world murket

try's is that its share of the extra cost will continue to hit overheads, muking it even less competitive than foreign steelmakers who don't have this extra

content with a mere seven per cent of the lieuting morket.

In terms of heating easts and calorific values, converting heating units from nil to coal hus long heen a sound idea.

sumers off, coal spokesmen argue. They would like to see government subsidies to nieet, say, 25 per cent of conversion

go ahead and use coal ugoin. Government and local authorities ought also tu set a good example and use coal-fired central heating.

un extra five million tunnes a year.

Hopes of piped lianting proving a hamillion tonnes by 1991.

Current demand is a mere 1.9 million from the steel industry.

That is Bonn's worry. The steel indus-

The nuly market in which the coul industry can have in make headway is the heating murket, in which nil, gas and electricity continue to communil over 80

But the cost of conversion puts cou-

Thay would encournge consumers to

By converting to coul they would use

minza for conf seem to have been dispelled. Klinus lintte of Snurherg Fernwillinc, a piped heating company, estimates ndditional demand at hotween 2 and 2.5

tonues, but the extra is very little when compared with the slump in demand

It is even less when viewed in the context of current coal autunt of 90 million tunnes a year, which seems destined to he cut by between six and 10 million tunnes at the furtherming than talks.

Plans for steel

merger are

shelved

Steel In the EEC

So the industry has no choice hut to

ways in which it could set ahout it:

production facilities would be swept

The government could lay down the

law, ordering each company to cut pro-

duction to a spacified level. That would

as % of EEC output

Share of EEC handouts in %

(mld 1980-beg, 1983)

cost fuctor to accumumidate

Coal, like piped heating, has in he

They can also take the shape lutions such as impon bassadone such move would be tangible

The coal industry still dead on to allow private enterprise greatsell as a basket case, going present and to restrict public sector vernment with cap in hand to risk to the absolute minimum. joh tu ilo us suppliers and a despets in the parlinmentory par-

in the economy, just as the at are committed to mointaining Cierman coul.

to fulfill, and that is what he congovernment holdings.

try and the economy as a whole Stoltenberg may take a first step

annunt to intignalisation • Independent expens could There will be no visions of Cier-

a concept combining merger at a sa nation of sharcholders.

ualisation to make the industry appeared does not encourage a reThe reform proposals of a content of the Volksaktie concept ofyears again were a step in this first the for the common mun. The time is
Head will an allow the first the for a large-scale sell-out.

go a nhead, and for good reason the state-owned companies are
cand is ruled out on ground of thing, but more aren't. There will
ple. The third scems destined in the state of the state of the state and shiphyildditer AG, the state and shiphyild-

What is left? At present u

though all German steelmakenan ing ou going it alone. If what happened in the case of the candidates for privutisation.

Saarstahl is any indication, 80 continue to udminister financials

Now and again mention is the reform proposals, but the shows such warnings to be than window dressing. Roughly three billion deuter

of taxpayers' money has been prointo Arbed to prevent a collaps steel industry in the Saar, 377 have pluns been in sight.

retrench, and in priociple there are three Besides, companies that 80 % It could be left to marked forces, but seem sure tn shed much subsidies falsify the true position. Comthan would be necessary if sensor panies that are financially weak but in gers were agreed. some cases have the most advunced

A ray of hope has reappe Ruhrstahl AG, a merger prop Hoeseh und Krupp, has been ted. It could at least mark the of a sulution to the problem. Klaus-Peter In

(Nordwen Zentung, 15 Dat

The ups and down USINESS

lovernment's slowish haste on privatisation

coner Bonn privatises stateed companies and shareholdbeller, some coalition members undestag would say.

Figance Minister Gerhord Stoloportion of lotal energy used is determined to stick to the , 25.5 20.3 W and narrow of a thorough and matic approach to o complex issue. decisions would be reached over

keasy to understand why coalition Yet cual remains dependent on privatisation. The public sector and on sectors is the of direction in government poliinfluence, such as power with weld be demonstrated strikingly by Shots in the arm cao come in some state-owned

of subsidies such as the spel may or other.
electricity bills or investment the still holds a near-majority stoke
paid shifts in which the max a quickly sell off some of its holdcould also privatise state-owned

face of the government's determi-

hind says. We are duty bound to play the basically on attroctive issue, is

t looks as though everything will ad in its own good time, starting The nuthurities have a commitment with the unnual white paper

direction of privatisorium late this Leonhard Spice or early oext. He will then probaastongarter Zeitung & Outline detalls of privatisutlun plans e years ahead

g are unlikely to amount to n tacular weve of privatisation like one Bonn launched over 30 years a conseque combining merger a sa a nation of shareholders.

er AG, the steel and shipbuild-Finance Ministry is taking good holds a DM 10,000 stake. hotto as much as hint at the names

Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen AG, or VIAG, is a conglomerate

But the government's shoreholding in two or three leading companies could be reduced without difficulty.

Rölner Stadt-Unzeiger

Top uf the list is Veba AG, the power ond chemicols giant in which Bonn retains a 44-per-cent stake. The other 56 per cent is held by about 700,000 private shareholders.

Veba is reputed to be a sound commercial proposition and has no need of the additional safety ensured by a government shareholding.

So the government could readily reduce its stake, offering some stock to company staff as a token of its determinution to encourage copitol accumulation by the working mon.

Another favourite for privatisation is Lufthansa, in which the government still holds a 75-per-cent stake. There is a widespreod view that such a high percentage is unnecessary.

There ore plans to increase the airline's capitalisation from DM900m to DM1,200m. If the government were not to increose its holding, its percentage would decline accordingly.

Then comes Volkswogen, which was largely privotised to a fanfare of publicity in 1961. But Bonn still holds 20 per cent of VW stock and could hive some

It would have to reach agreement with the Land government in Hanover, which also retuins 20 per cent, and to amend legislation stipuloting that dividends from these holdings must be remitted to the Volkswagen Foundation.

If these three were to start the ball rolling it would be no more than a modest start despite their size. Bonn directly and indirectly holds u stake in over 900 companies.

This figure includes corporations with special legal status, such as the ruilways and the Post Office, but it does not include holdings of less than 25 per cent of n company's stock.

They range from Salzgitter AG, in which Bonn holds a 100-per-cent stake, to the Presseclub-Wirtschafts-GmbH, or Press Club canteen in Bonn, in which it

with a turnover exceeding DM7bn. Smaller fry include Bundesanzeiger Verlagsgesellschaft, the publishers of the Federal Gazette, or the Deutsche Film- und Fernsehakademie GmbH in

All these holdings make sound sense (or have done in the past). Changes will need to be given careful and detailed consideration

Even keen privatisers are well aware that no-one is going to buy Salzgitter or Saarbergwerke and that the government cannot just leave them in the lurch.

Catastrophic regional unemployment would be an obvious consequence.

Yet the aim of privatisation cannot be to hive off flourishing units and retain problem cases.

The various divisions of the Salzgitter group by no means all come in one category. The Peinc-Salzgitter steelworks and the Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft shipyards in Hamburg and Kiel are in the red; other componies are mnking good money.

The Bundesbahn is a notorious lossmaker, but Schenker & Co., the railways' road freight and forwarding subsidiary, mokes a profit.

Asset strippers must take care to ensure that the operation does not end up by burdening only Bonn and what is left of the company.

The banks are o law unto themselves, especially the Kreditanstalt für Wiederoufbau, or Reconstruction Loan Credit Corporation, in Fronkfurt.

The same could be said of the Deutsche Pfandbriefanstalt, a credit foncier corporation, and its fellow-mortgage and loan corporation the Deutsche Siedlungs- und Rentenbank.

functions for the Federal government that cannot simply be taken over by privote entarprise. But the claim cannot be made with

All three can claim to perform special

equal validity for them all. Privatisers will cleorly sink thair teeth into them sooner or later. It needn't even be u matter of ideology to any great extent. There is a 1969

budgetary regulation stlpulating that Bonn must only retain stokes in companies in specific circumstances. There must be an important government Interest at stake and the govern-

achievement better or more economically by any other means. These provisions are lald down in Bonn government regulations. They are not just part of the election manifestoes

of the Christian or Free Democrats.

ment's aim must not be capable of

Heinz Murmann (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 October 1983)

Stock markets ignore Gulf threat

yatollah Khomeini's threat to blo-A ckade the Persian Gulf if need be has dealt a blow to the upsurge of optimism on world stock markets.

But it hasn't mada the slightest difference to the fundamentally positive outlook on the current stock market situa-

Bullish markets marked time this summer, but most bankers are confident the prospects of further gains have im-

This presupposes a further reduction in interest rates soon in capital markets. a further decline in the dollar's exchange rate and further headway toward economic upturn in Germany.

Then, ond then only, can forecasts of higher company profits come true.

Delbriick & Co., the Cologne bankera, feel the German shore market has a backlog of roughly 20 per cent to make good before normal levels are

But what shares stand the best chance of growth? Bankers' views differ on this

Stock market outsiders are often the companies that register the most spectacular gains, at least for a time. At the moment they certainly include AEG-

AEG, last year down to under DM30, is now back to DM83, a quotation that makes conservative brokers shake their heads in dlabelief.

They have bean no less aurprised by the 20-per-cent increase in the price of Hoeseh shares over o mare handful of

Talk of a golden autumn among jobbers refers not to speculative shares but to the overwhelming mojority of blue

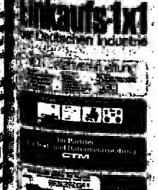
Nearly all brokers recommend Siemens as a share that is atill one of the cheapest in Germony in terms of its PE They also say Daimler and Mercedes shares are good value at their present

because Dalmier shares are not felt to be worth DM75 more. Schering, the pharmaceuticals firm, are also back in favour. Pride of place

price, although Mercedes are preferred

Continued on page 8

the arm from time to time, per 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who menufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, treck down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a relerence work every buying depertment should heve at the ready.

Eesy to use, just like en encyclopaedla: Products, including 9,000 trade merks, are arrenged

alphabatically, complete with

eddrees A telephone number is lieted for

manufacturer's or supplier'e

each supplier 1,400 pagas A4, Indexed in English and French.

Price: DM68.16 poet free in Germeny, DM75 cit ebroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagsheus Postfech 11 03 20 D-6100 Dermstadl Federal Republic of Germany

Tei.: (06151) 3 3661

THE WINE INDUSTRY

Consumers turn away from better German whites

Changes in consumer patterns are forcing down the price of some of the better German wines.

Top quality wines like Spattlese and Auslese are no longer in demand. People want light wines officially designated Qualitats- or Kabinettweine (quality or cabernet wines).

An example: the 1979 Alsheimer Rheinblick Riesling Spätlese, an outstanding wine, sells for DM5.09 in u Rhineland supermarket chain.

Yet this wine, which was awarded the silver medal of the Alzey Chamber of Agriculture, has no business being in a supermarket rummage basket.

It is a product of the Rappenhofestate in Alsheim near Worms (Rhine-Hesse).

The sizeable eatate belongs to the president of the German Vintners Association, Reinhard Muth, who less than a year ago said that there could never be such a thing as "too much German

Muth usually charges around DM8 for a Riesling Spattlese, which exceeds the prescribed Spatlese standards. Yet Bonn and Cologne supermarkets

can offer it for 30 per cent less. But even at that price it is nut selling

In demand is a gentle wine costing as little as DM3.98.

There are Auslese wines from Austria thal are even cheoper.

What it amounts to is that what Alaheim vintners considers too cheap is seen as too expensive by customers in

There is a split in the German wine market. Slightly more than half the output is sold in retail outlets, and the ratio is falling. The rest is sold directly from the estate.

The tivu markets have different cus-

Stock market Conlinuad from page 7

used to be given to the three chemicals giants BASF, Bayer and Hoechst. But Schering have a commanding position in the pharmaceuticals market

and a growing role as manufacturera of pesticides. So the share is felt to be a fine growth

prospect. At DM360 it is still quoted at roughly DM20 below its previous peak. Most banks have little to say about bank shares, although they do point out that banks would benefit from lower in-

terest rates. They would no longer need to write off losses on the market price of their holdings of fixed-interest bonds. Lower interest rates would boost demand for

What the banks prefer not to mention is that the leading German banks will be burdened for years by their loans to developing, threshold and East Bloc countries.

These countries are no longer able to pay interest due on loans, let alone to guarantee punctual repayment of capi-

So the banks will have to write off substantial fosses in the years ahead, and shareholders will feel the pinch.

Kurt Wendt (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 October 1983)

Rheinischer Merfur

sold in shops, but they are much hetter.

The public now goes for dry wines minimuui legal standards.

No viutuer retailing his own product could afford to sell such low quality. In the early 1970s, three-quarters of

the wines sold by German shops were German. The rest was imported. The ratio is now almost exactly reversed.

Rhine wines has fizzled because supermarket chains says German wines hnve a few major disadvantages:

voura under the same lahel. Fur instance: a Bechtheimer Pilgerpfad from Rhine-Hesse or a Weingartuer Trappenherg from the Palatinate can be lovely, fruity or spicy depending on vintuge, grnpe or cellur technology;

● There are large price fluctuations,

depending on the hnrvest. The 1982 in bulk could be had for us little as DM0.45 a litre. The 1981 cost two-anda-half times as much.

tion averages 1.2 pfennigs a buttle. Compared with 10 times as much for the much cheaper Yugoslav Kasora,

ly harmed the reputation of Germani

mers still remembers the headlines, say Opinion noils

over 15 million hectolitres, twice what and even the formerly expensive Franconian wine was sold at half its previous

The trade selzed this opportunity to stock up and vintnera' sales rose 16 per cent against 1982. At the same time, foreign wines lost market shares.

tomers, prices and wines. Estate wines cost about 50 per cent more than those

while the supermarkets stock only mild to sweet wines bought from major wholesalers. These wines only just meet

The profitable trade with Moselle and

• There can be a wide variety of fla-

There is too little advertising. Promo-

• The semidals over ductored Rhinelund-Pulatinate Spattlese wines have had-

Three years later, one in two ensto-

Until racently, German vintners were not particularly hadly hit by the inss of market shares. There have been four poor harvests since 1977 and wine was in short supply.

But then came the record harvest of 1982 - not only in Germany but throughout Europe.

Germany's vintners produced well they could sell. Prices took a nosedive,

9,2 6,3 Silvanar Karner Scheurebe Blauer Spa burgundar Bacchus Ruiàndar orlugieser Morio-Muska Fabarrabe

As it now turns out, the honanza was

u flash in the pun that had to he puid for

The public is now buck to huying lo-

reign wines, and even the latest idea of

German vintners to offer a product la-

belled Landwein (Country Wine) has

proved a flop: Most Rhineland traders

Heinz Christ nl' Calogne's Weinpara-

do not want to touch it, surveys show.

dies: "Germun Landwein is not tested

for quality. And far the same price I can

The consumer magazine DM tested

white German and French country wi-

at 10 to 12 million hectolitres. This

But half the 1982 vintage is still un-

sold and many vintners are short of cel-

mutters warse, there is little demand for

Wine arens under cultivation are gro-

wing. The new vineyards are planted

with such mass grapes as Müller-Thur-

Few wine executives are as far-sighted

us Karl-Heinz Neiss, the chuirman uf

the Rhineland-Palatinate wine promo-

He says: "We believe that the l'uture

Peter Espe

market volume must no longer be gn-

verned by competition in terms of urcas

gan, so there is no likelihood of a shor-

nes. Most of the German were poor.

bumper crap.

this aversupply.

tion organisation.

quality oriented."

and price.

tage of German wines.

get a tested Qualitätswein wine."

dearly with price concessions.

Ortoga Mullimentic Elbling Under 1% Allkarrois Weißer Burgunder Ehrentelaar Freisamer Kanzlur Nobling Optima

Germany's wine list

Germany's largest wine-growing

year to between 30 and 35 pfer Latest estimates put this year's harvest would make 1983 the second largest

harvest in history, surpassing the 1982 threatened. Last year a record of 16 mile

lar space for this year's vintage. To make litres of wine was produced by despite drought in the summe is expected to be helween 17ad lion hectolitres.

Meyer says the markit of Athe Ariane rocket hus licen successmore than 10 million hedolins fully launched for the seventh time

An added problem is that a from Kourou, French Guiana. have been turning to foreign in hit put into orbit an Intelsat communimeans that much of last years folion satellite. But blost-off this time sold. It is taking up slorage at Pas not delayed because of difficulties there is no room for this year's with the launcher rocket.

Sume growers are storing for minute check on satellite systems.

Was requested by interaction with the private swimming post for some time transmissions relayed ure not even bothering to have on the L wave by another Intelsat satel-

The trouble is, says Meyes of The L wave is used for maritime com-"It must depend on how much the consumer can absorh. The road to the tn muted harvesting machines at hunications. future will therefore not be quantity hut in one day what a man once days. More wine comes onto the That means: Make less wine but make

Meyer and the German vinital from their latest satellite, the V-F7. ciatinn have agreed to put a low. The Ariane launcher rocket has heen ban on vincyard expansion and more reliable than its reputation would

lur capacity. But Meyer said the second attempt on Christmas Eve the guvernment would not stand 1979. The second and fifth launchings the guvernment would not stand in view of the crisis, it was a view of the crisis, it was a vintners themselves to provide the vintners themselves to provide the vintners structure. But there have now been five success-storage. The vintners structure in blast-offs, which is by no means a poor track record when compared with too late. The president of the list and Soviet rockets.

The European rocket can only be mann, suys October was too later. The European rocket can only be mann, suys October was too later. The also blames the vintage of a future if take-offs continue to be successful.

It is run by Ariancspace, a manufacturing and marketing company set up in 1981 that will operate commercially but the 'dleastrous effects of the later of the later

market."

SPACE RESEARCH

Figures show which vines ere most common, le, as a person of the totel 96,876 he of vineyerds in the country. Halley's Comet hightails it round the circuit again

Neue Presse

tome scientists believe Halley's Comet is the Star of David. If they right, Christ must have been born in

Giotto, who saw the comet in 1301 and perpetuated it in his Paduan l'resco. ould be vindicated.

When it returned in 66 AD, Josephus Pavius, the Jewish historian, saw it as nevil omen presaging the destruction of the Temple, which occurred four

Record gran Even in 1910 the comet's reappearace caused widespread panic among harvests been of the world was nigh.

It is next due to pass through the hit prices star system in 1986, and in view of the political situation the superstitious auld well again presage Armageddon. D courd grape harvests have Halley's Comet is definitely the most A cullupac of prices for entilescinating celestial bird of pussuge in Rhine-Hesse and Rhineland Herms of its influence on recorded histo-

Wholesale prices have door So it is hardly surprising that scienbetween 75 pfennigs and a phiss plan to take a closer look at is this

West German scientists will he asso-Otto Meyer, the Rhineland Added with a probe cuordinated by the limister in charge of the view Keldysh Institute, Moscow, the Vegu, to Minister in charge of the view Passaysh Institute, produce a 1984 and be launched on 20 December 1984 and followed for safety's sake by a duplicate space probe a fortnight later.

The Vega will skirt Venus en raute to

fter a deluy of more than a month

he have suffered from interference.

the counet. In June 1985 it is to send down a measuring device to probe the atmosphere and cloud surrounding our neighbouring planet.

In March 1986, after 440 days in space, it is due to make its first rendezvous with the comet.

If all goes well the Soviet space probe is likely to pass within 10,000km of the comet. It will take chemical and physical measurements.

The Vega project is a joint venture by nine states, including the Austrians, French and Germans in the West. It is not the only bid to take a closer look at Halley's Comet in 1986.

Nasa ran out of cash for its Halley Intercept Mission, but on 10 June 1985 Esa, the European Space Agency, plans to launch its space probe, the Giotto.

It too is planned to pass within 0,000km of the comet: Halley's Comet has prompted the Ja-

panese to make their first venture into onter space. Their Planet A is likewise plunned to be in the vicinity in March 1986. But unlike thee other projects, Planct A will keep a respectful distance of 100.000km from the celestial body.

The Japanese probe will thus stay clenr of the 50,000kin-wide cloud of dust surrounding the comet's core, which is a mere 10km in diameter. So the Japanese will not need to take

precautions against dust damage that have caused headaches for the others. The Soviet probe, Vega, will have a

scientific payload of 130kg, making it the venture that seems most likely to supply revealing dutn.

In the hard radiation and photometry sectors two West German research institutes, with five programmes, are making a major contribution toward the Vega's

They are the Max Planck Acronomy Institute, Lindau, and the Max Planck Nuclear Physics Institute, Heidelberg.

Their precision instruments will not just accompany the probe en route to Venus and Halley's Comet; they will also inaugurate aerospace cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR.

The legal status of this cooperation seems likely to be somewhat vague. There is a private agreement between Soviet scientists and the DFG, a scientific research association in Bonn.

But collaboration by the terms of this agreement is limited to projects below the balloon line, or no higher than 50 miles up in the stratosphere.

For projects elsewhere in space the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology is responsible, and Bonn and Moscow have yet to come to terms on a scientific agreement because of differences of opinion on the status of Ber-

So the Max Planck research scientists are in a kind of financial limbo that somehow befits such a far-out project.

The comet itself, recognised as a regular visitor by Sir Edmund Halley in 1682, is unlikely to be disturbed in its 76-year orbit by theese problems between Bonn and Moscow.

It was probably first spotted by the Chinese 2,450 years ago and has since been recorded 29 times. The comet seems to be growing tired of being gazed at from planet Earth.

In two years' time, when it greets the Sun in the course of its elliptical orbit, it will no longer be visible to the naked eye despite a tail ten million kilometres

Wilfried Schäfer tFrankfurter Neue Presse, 11 October 1983)

Europe's Ariane rocket makes commercially crucial lift-off

worth roughly DM1.7bn, plus over a

There cau, however, be no ruling out the possibility of a number of states preferring to cancel arrangements and

They could prefer to pay and switch allegiance to the US space shuttle rather than entrust their satellites to a European launcher system they feel is unre-

rocket instead of the Ariane.

Western Union has also cancelled an agreement with Esa because it felt the space shuttle would put its Westar 6 satellite into orbit sooner.

and is not expecting there to be any further backsliding. The space shuttle is having trouble too.

blast-offs have so far gone ahead according to schedule, but they alone sre not enough to get satellites into the allimportant geostationary orbit at an altltude of 36,000km.

There was a failure last April when the IUS was due to put the TDRS data transmission satellite into geostationary

Several space shuttle launchings were then cancelled, which gave the Arlane a substantial boost. Confidence io the European launcher

rocket is fairly high. Intelsat has entrusted to Anane the last three of its nine Intelsat V satellites. Intelsat V-F7 is to be followed by F-

F8 toward the end of the year and V-F9 early in the New Year. Pricing was an important argument in

iane's favour. The first six Intelsat, V satellites were launched betwean the end of 1980 and last May by Atlas Centaur rockets. The improved version of the Intelsat,

the VA, will be launched by Atlas Centaur again, but only because Ariane cannot offer the capacity.

At take-off Intelsat V satellites weigh 1,870kg, which the Ariane can handle. The VA will be too heavy at 2,140kg. It will take the Ariane 2, an improved

version of the current rocket, to put the heavier satellite into geostationary Günter Paul (Frankfurter Altgemeine Zellung für Deutschland, 18 October 1983)

Germany's first astronaut forced to wait

Ctutignrt physicist Ulf Merbold, 42. Germany's first astronaut-to-be. was most disappointed at the postponement of the space shuttle Columbia's blast-off scheduled for 28 October.

He was named mission specialist for the European Spacelab, to be sent into orbit from on board the Columbia.

But Nasa's postponement decision was, he said, sensible. He could but hope that the next take-off deadline for Spacelab's maiden mission would yield even more useful scientific information than had been expected of the October

DFVLR, the German Aerospace Rcsearch Institute in Porz, near Cologne, has also been notified by Nasa of the change of plan.

It was here that Merbold underwent training in the Spacelab simulator.

DFVLR's Wolfgang Hascnclever mentioned the postponement ut a press conference held to mark a visit by Sally K. Ride and her fellow-astronaut Frederick H. Hauck.

Nasa seems not to have succeeded yet in dealing with damage that nearly caused an accident during the late-August mission of the space shuttle Chal-

Professor Feuerbach of the Space Simulation institute said the mission hod been only seconds away from a tricky

During take-off the jet casing of the storboard engine of the launcher rocket burnt out to within a few millimetres. Only 14 seconds separated the end of ignition and the total burn-out of the jet. If the casing had burnt out faster forward propulsion would hnvc taken lateral effect. Challenger would have started pitching and tossing and been forced to make an emergency landing.

With this near-mishap in mind Nasa had decided on Cologne-Bonn airport as a possible emergency landing strip for future Challenger and Columbia

It has a runway four kiloinetres (2.5 miles) long and is ideally suited for an early emergency landing when the space shuttle is on a course at an angle of 57 degrees to the equator.

Two new deadlines are under consideration for the ninth space abuttle mission. The first is on 28 November, when astronomical conditions are ideal for apace work. But to meet this deadline a new and

untried propulsion system would need to be Installed in the Columbia's laun-... Herr Hasenclever and Nasa staff and the designated Columbia commanding

officer John W. Young were consider-

ing whether the risk could be taken. option, which would mean delaying the mission until next February when conditions were next ideal.

Sally Ride and Frederick H. Hauck, who took part in the seventh space shuttle mission last June, were not prepared to comment.

The US astronauts, who were in Cologne on a tour of eight European countries, said they were not well enough briefed to voice an opinion on the postponement.

But they said there was no reason to doubt the quality of US space technolo-Christopher Brügelmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 October 1983)

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Weit, A bottle full of sparkling oenology ready to uncork

ermany's first slx oenologists (oeno-Glogy is the science of wine) have just received their academic diplomas.

The four-semester course on wine growing and oenology is offered by Giessen University in cooperation with ticulture, Beverage Technology and Cul-

the Research Centre of Viticulture, Hortivation in Geisenheim. Applicants must have completed a course in "wine growing and cellar ope-

ration or beverage technology."

Unlike France and Ituly, Germany has had no academic degree for vintners, cellar masters or heverage technicians, says Professor Egon Wöhlken, of the university's institute for agricultural policy and market research.

The new oenologists have hetter career prospects than non-graduate winc growers. The diploms is accepted abroad, giving them better chances to

get work with international organisations. (Frankfuster Rundschau, t2 October 1983)

pay the penalty.

The Intelsat engineers wonted to make sure from the outset there would no interference or atmospherics to

standards for new plantings.

The Lund government has been setbacks.

ded to hoost subsidies for additionally have been setbacks.

Esa, the European Space Agency, is Gunter Holler sponsible for launchings, but the (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 October 12

dozen options.

Last May, for instance, the Exosat European X-ray satellite was launched on board a tried and trusted Thor Delta

Esa feels these are mere exceptions

Minor mishaps aside, space shuttle

A booster rocket is needed. The Americans have devised the IUS, or inertial upper stage, to handle this part of the operation.

After religion, preparation for the Year of Orwell

MORGEN

he Frankfurt book fair has not been the same since it began highlighting a special topic every second year.

Last year the special topic was religion, and there were many special exhibits and events dealing with it.

This year, being nn in-between year, is devoted to books. Publishers have been able to concentrate on literary output without being distracted by extraneous considerations.

Next year, there will be another extraneous consideration. Being 1984, the special topic will be Orwell 2000. It promises to be an eventful subject. This year's fair showed that the countdown for next year has already begun.

The precursora of a new era were unmistakably in evidence at the exhibition grounds, with construction machinery at the ready between the halls to start work on a new look.

The initiol outline of what the newlook exhibition grounds will look like is already apparent. Hall 9, complete with restaurants and parking for about 800 cars, is in use. Work on Hall 4 will soon be completed.

The western entrance to the exhibition grounds has been transferred to Hall 9, with access from Theodor-

A new gallery also links Halls 9 and 5 ot this point. Hall 9 ia a gigantie gloss structure designed by architect Oswold Matthias Ungers.

Its light-flooded interior courtyurd and white circular orches and staircoses are the most striking features of these structurol changes,

They are part of a light, playful, almost carefree future and onything but n product of the pessimistic age predicted by George Orwell.

It will be interesting to see what next yeor will bring from the organisational viewpoint, given that the book fair will extend mainly from the railway erosaings to the Festholle.

As exhibition grounds director Peter Weidhaas put it, long marches will probably no longer be necessary. The fair's slogan is, after all, "the short cut to the international book market."

in content as well as form, fresh aights have been set for 1984. Existing technical and social trends are to be exammined with a view to the further shapa they may take.

Debates wil be held on the new media, information colonialism and the dangers of large-seale technology.

Well-known scientists and writers are to take part in drawing up the programma. They will include futurologist Robert Jungk and scientist Wilhelm Steinmüller.

Bearing in mind what seems likely to be published over and above the normal output next year, 1984 will probably break all records.

The shades of Orwell are very much in evidence. But maybe 1984 will be taken as an apportunity for a long, hard look at the relationship between print and the new media.

in contrast to the shape of things to

come, this year's book fair creuted a distinctly modest impression.

"At first glance," Herr Weidlians said, "the statistics of the 35th Frankfurt book fair will have little that is a new to offer to regular visitors."

The number of publishers represented was up to 5,890 from 5,688. The number of titles on exhibit was up to 298,000 from 295,000.

But, as he pointed out, the dry-usdust figures in the statistics concealed trends and realignments.

The number of countries represented was undeniably down: from 88 to 77. The increase in the number of exhibitors was due exclusively to the fact that many more German publishers than before were at Frankfurt.

The 11 countries fewer was attributed to the overall internotional economic situation that had made it increasingly difficult for small countries ond amerging publishing nations to plough scarce foreign exchange into taking part in the Frankfurt book fair.

Both notionally and internationally the economic situation of the book trade moy well be far from good, but there are no signs of the crisis widely

In making this point Gonther Christiansen, ehairman of the German Booksellers' Association, attributed to interest shown by private eustomers the twoper-cent nominal Increase in turnover

But he also noted that trade profits were 0.3 per cent in the red. Spending cuts hy public libraries would, he felt, hit publishers of Inwbrow litarnture and not just the more experimental cumpu-

If Ite is right, highbrow publishers

There was on unmistakahle trend townrd the new media at this year's Fronkfurt book fnir: marginul, perhaps, hut keenly noted by the initiated The end of the printed word is not yet nigh, but ehangos ore inevitable.

Much of modern technology involves word and picture storage,

But some innovations do seem more like novelties in the sense of ploythings. The Bertelsmann talking book is arguobly one of them.

The Twentleth Century in Word, Picture and Sound is the first. It consists of a dozen sheets of foil on which half a dozen recordings each have been press-

Each sheet comes with a text commentary and a typical illustration. There are to be four volumes, one each per decade.

Getting the book to talk is easy. It comes with a phonobox, a kind of miniature record player, into which the sheet is inserted,

A miniature plek-up rotates on the underside of the foil, following the grooves. After a few crackles you hear the deep and sonorous voice of Elmar Gunsch.

His commentary accompanies events ranging from the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal to the competition between the superpowers to explore outer

Langenscheidt, the dictionary publishers, have published a translation com-

will need to be even more attentive to what Ivo Frenzel, the new chief executive of the Econ publishing group, has termed "tending the list."

Smaller publishers have for years shown that new categories of reader can be reached by means of special, cnmmitted lists in which writers are nut just regurded as merchandisc.

The increasing number of smaller and medium-sized publishers exhibiting nt Frankfurt these days is surely a sign that they are keen to advertise far themselves and their ideas.

Eight Berlin publishers had an idea of their own. They shared a larger stand in a bid to break the bounds of pigconholing and creute n less crumped mar-

Does this murk the sturt of competition with the larger publishing houses by means of new idens?

Herr Christiansen ilid not cunfine his remarks to balance sheats and paur profits. He also dealt with the freednm of literature and its disseminution.

Police raids

He mentioned recent police raids in Munich, where copies of Annis Nin's The Delta of Venus and hanks by Nuney Fridoy were confiscuted.

"We are going to resist such arhitrary moves," he snid. "The freedom of literoture gunranteed by the constitution is too important to allow uniqualified people to browse through honks and reach decisions on the boundaries of literary freedom.'

Were the police raids a foretuste uf Big Brother? The 1983 hnuk fair almost seemed in have been uvertaken by the special inpie schedulal for next year.

The issue was iliscussed in connectinn with a special display arranged by the publishers affected. It will need discussing in the run-up to 1984 in general. (Mannhetmer Morgen, 13 October 1981)

Mammon LITERATURE looks to Christm

reconl 5,890 exhibitors f A countries took part in & Frankfurt back fair. There were the German book trade's peace prize visiturs compared with 1856 has been awarded in Manès Speryeur. Fureign publishers did ext. the French author who wan the well. Surveys by the organism of Bochner Prize.

that publishing fresion to the served but sufthat publishing foreign books and Sperber long not only shared but suf-

siness with foreign books. There He abandoned this idea when he timistic about traile in general a monored the courage to live without pect Christmas husiness to be god fusions.

went through recession. This 327 [81] and his three memoir volumes different. Orders have been hangligt-17) demonstrate this. although some publishers at Fact To see through man, baring both his swiftly filled order books and it algorificance and his greatness, has urder secund primings, the fairs are prevented Sperber from loving most of the higger houses, not as in. in commercial terms.

Small publishers, however, or The sceptical moralist has always re-

this year. This could be due to the base of A Zionisi Jew, communist and con-

to "nyercome the growing special filter.

ness between publishers end the table to sobering confession of a num

to take part.

The fair lins made truditional parties shers uptimistie in their assessmen the competition from the oew medi But competition with the new making and new technology will become it next year when the fair's theme will Drwell 2000.

fttandelsblau, 18 October

The new media get in their antenna's worth

puter that looks like a pocket calcula-

Called the Alpha & it took five years to develop and translates from English and French into German and vice-

The first generation devices cume up with some hilarious attempts at tronslation," says Dr Anton Schmuek, heud of Longenscheidt's elactronies department.

The results were often absoluta nonsense. But not any longer. Dr Schmuck, a linguisl and mathematician, is the man whose brainchild the Alpha 8 is.

The English and French editions will shortly he joined by devices that translate Italian and Spanish, providing vocabulary ranging from autobahn tull to pa priko sausage.

Latin too will soon be available. The Alpha 8 retrieves 4,000 pairs of words in a fruction of a second by means of electronie paging.

There is a test key that prints out vocabulary for the learner to try and translate and then supplies the answers so he can see whether he got it right. :

There is also a memn key that a electronic note of the words the finds difficult.

The Alpha has a 256-hit capacity prints out on its little screen the raise meanings when there is a chein, purts of strong und irregular velle any other points to he noted.

The device is only nine miliate thick and runs 640 hours on a single of hatteries. It is manufactured Osaka, where an electronic diction runs off the ussembly line every four

A Stuttgart publisher, DRW, being to readers with the third dimense Fascinating Nature in 3D is the 1889 the first huok using what is dained he a revolutionary technique. Complete hy Christoph Kosehnitzke, Reint Mo nert and Dr Peter Quick, it featur perb colour photos.

The huok comes with a prismance reo viewer an sophisticated that it all ves three-dimensional quality of a in previously seen only in polarise projection.

Animals, plants and minerals straight at you, providing large size pictures with first-rate contrast focus hailed by university staff.

Interior design, aircraft consider and the depiction of molecular street ture are the next topics the there thors are to deal with. . .

Dieter Thierhood (Die Well, 13 Ociebei

Manès Sperber, the sceptical moralist, awarded book trade's peace prize

cence is internationally much point the political consequences of the tensive than last year.

Cierman publishers also did by year it is. We must reshape it.

Last year the German book His trilogy Wie eine Träne im Ozenn

to use the fair as a market place which violence, dogmatism and totalita-don't have many salarman. It is solutions. And his rejection has al-There were eleurly more book strength life

tion on show and to the growing with, he was personally deeply involv-fur person to person discussion in the struggle of the century, thus Minessing its mistokes. He lent transpa-One seller described it as an and they to the events that led to Statin

The 1982 fair was changed to make was both accomplice ond victim, the snftware, viden and tape indeed by the "grand designs," serves a lesson to the younger generation But the uld fushioned book and hence as a contribution to peace.
triumphs over all newcomers to granday, he is n fighter for the end of

void," he says.

He was born in Eastern Galicia, then purt of the Austrian Empire, in 1905, the son of a rabbi. He grew up in a strictly orthodox home. As a 10-year-old he and his parents

were forced to flee to Vienna where he went to high school and was soon regarded as something of a genius. When he was 15, Sperber met the re-

negade Freud disciple Alfred Adler, the founder of individual psychology. He became Adler's youngest pupil.

His wanted to emigrate to Palestine but was unable to because of a lung di-

Sperber was only 19 when he lectured on individual psychology and treated difficult eases of disturbed children assigned to him by Adler.

He regarded psychology as applied knowledge of human nature.

He joined post-World Wor 1 revolutinnary movements, was a Zionist and sympathiser of the communist youth movement. In 1927, Sperber joined the Communist Party, which led to a break down of his friendship with Adler. In 1970 Alfred Adler oder Das Elend

der Psychologie, which became one of the standard works on Adler, was pub-

was inoulded by Marx, Spengler and Nietzsche - an explosive blend.

At one point, Adler sent his disciple to Berlin where Sperber taught at the Marxist Workers' School together with Wilhelm Reich.

The peace prize laureate depicts this hectic era in his memoir volume Die vergebliche Warnung (1975).

In 1933, Sperber was arrested by the Nazis and deported to Vienna. It was then that he decided to emigrate and settle in Paris, where he has lived ever

The Stalinist show trials made him leave the Commuist Party in 1937, In the Second World War, he fought with

Adler advised him not to publish the novels he wrote in his early years and Sperber took the advice because he wanted to be taken seriously as a pay-

Since 1940, however, he has been delving into his own past, writing the history of communist idealists in the anti-fascist resistance.

The first volume, Der verbrannte Dornbusch, was published in Paris in 1949, starting the trilogy Wie eine Trane im Ozean that earned him world fame. Arthur Koestler ealled this monu-

mental novel the "saga of the Comintern". But Sperber's work is significant beyond this purely historical aspect.



Manès Sperbar . . . a fighter.

What he described was the tragic and nevitable foundering of the "beautiful theory" on hard facts.

Essay volumes like Leben in dieser Zeit (1972), Churban oder Die unfassbare Gewissheit (1979) and Zur alltägliclien Weltgeschichte (1981) damonstrota his change to a sceptical and deeply humane view of life.

He views history as an aternal and futile homecoming - resembling a river that absorbs everything before dissipating itself in the ocean;

In his acceptance speech for the Büchner Prize eight years ago, Mnnes Sperber sald that the writer "writes to make the misery of his time bearable."

> Wolfgang Schirmacher (Mannheimer Morgen, IS October 1983)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-s-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of ctimate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled over the years are invatuable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the lables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy to stre and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travet trade.

Fnur volumes are available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asis/Austrella, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Market Barrier Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Posifach 1709; D-6200 Wlasbaden I-

Politics at first hand

Datallad and objective information to what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affaira: fecis on which

to baaa your own political viawpoint. Aussenpolitik, the quarterly toreign affaire review, gives you facta at first hand for an annual DM60 plus p&p. Write today for a sample copy of the English adition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Holsteini-

schar Kamp 14, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Federal Republic of

Garmany, Tel. (040) 229 06 09.

Editorial

advisory board: · Hatnrich Bechtoldt Harbert von Borch Kurt Gaorg Klastngar . - 41 41 / - - -Klaua Rittar Walter School Halmut Schmidt : Richard von Walzsäckar

to the part of the

Title 2 and the second of the second and the second of the safe of the

■ ENERGY

Hopes that recycling plant will hold key to using up nuclear waste

Bayorian MPs are considering plans to build a plant to regenerate spent nuclear fuel rods.

Nuclear planning permission has been applied for, and the Bonn government is working on the assumption that recycling of nuclear firel is feasible.

If high-grade contaminated waste can be recycled and recycled until it is used up once and for all, then the problem of whot to do with nuclear waste can be

More nuclear power stations can then be built, and will only be built once waste can be disposed of. But is a solution in sight?

Fifteen nuclear power stations are currently in operation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Their installed eapacity of 10,358 megawatts amounts to 17 per cent of power output.

Twelve more, with a capacity of 13,908 megawatts, are under construction. Elght, with a capacity of 10,547 megawatts, are still at the plauning

If everything were to go ahead necording to plan nuclear power would account for roughly 40 per cent of electricity generated in the country by the ead

6 Critics say nuclear power is like an airborne aircraft with nowhere to land 9

There would also be 660 tonnes of nuclear waste, apent uranium rods, per

The question mainly asked used to be whether nuclear power stations themselves were safe. It is now increasingly what to do with nuclear waste.

Critics have often compared the decision to develop nuclenr power with a take-off, and on airborne pinne, with nowhere to land.

In 1981, they say, several nuclear power stations nearly had to be shut down because at short notice the power enmpanies that ran then were unable to comply with administrative court rul-

The courts had ruled that they must prove they were in a position to satisfactorily dispose of the nuclear waste they produced.

German plans have been drawn up but so far exiat only on paper, so in practice nuclear power atations rely on arrangements with France.

The French have a waste processing facility and intermediate storage arrangements at Cap La Hague, near Cherbourg, on the Atlantic coast.

They have helped German nuclear tation operators out of a tight spot, but the contract with Cogema, the state-run company that runs La Hague, expires in 1990

A apokesman for the French company has reiterated to German journalists that there can be no question of France agreeing to take delivery of German nuelear waste beyond 1990.

In Germany the Federal government ls responsible for nuclear waste disposal. In 1974 it joined forces with industry and the nuclear research centres in out Karlaruhe and Julich to draw up plans.

SüddeutscheZeitung

They envisaged all facilities heing ovided at a single location, Gorlehen in Lower Saxony on the border with the

The facilities to he laid on at Gnrle-

intermediate storage of speat fuel

 a processing plant to recycle them; a processing unit far plutoaium; and • treatment and permanent under-

ground storage of auclear waste. Such were the plans, but in 1979 the government of Lower Saxony decided in respanse to protest by the general public that the project was palitically impracti-

Later that year the heads of government in Bonn and the Länder decided on decentralisation. Facilities were to be pravided at various locations around the

Spent fuel rods are sow to be stored for an initial year of the nucleur power station where they were used, then shipped to an internicidate storage facility.

They will there be stored for six years in special containers knnwu as custnrs before being trunsferred to a nucleur fuel processing plant.

The fissile material recycled will he made up into new fuel rods. The lethal remainder will he pucked for sturuge and taken to its final resting place.

The first intermediate storage facility with a capacity of 1,500 lonucs is under construction in Gnrleben. It will cast un estimated DM80m to build.

It will take delivary of the first casturs early in 1985. Gnrichen is also to store 35,000 drums of low-grude contuminated waste, mostly from research laburatorics and hospitals.

The storage depot for these drams is likely to be completed by the end of this

Another storage facility for spent fuel rods is planned in Aliaus, near Münster, Westphalia. It will have the same capucity as Gorleben.

Planning permission was applied for on 15 November 1979 and the local authority says it has since been granted. It will take 18 months to build.

Ahaus will probably be operational by the beginning of 1987.

Two sites are still under consideration for a nuclear waste processing plant. It will cost an estimated DM4.1 bn to build and will recycle spent fuel.

One is Wackersdorf in north-eastern Bavarla. The other is Dragahn in Lower Saxony, not far from Gorleben.

Planning permission has been applied for in respect of both sites, and the procedure is expected to have been completed by the end of next year.

Only then will we know where the plant is to be built and, indeed, whether it is to be built at all.

Current plaos envisage construction work starting in 1985, with the plant being taken into service by 1992 at the

That will be essential because the contracts with Cogéma will have run and fresh nuclear waste await treatmant and disposal.

Gorlehen is still cuvisaged as the finol resting place fur high-grade nucleur even

though nn-nue yet kunws for sure whether the underground salt inrmatiuns are a safe and suitable vault. Final scientific ussessments of their suitahility are not expected until 1992, Experts are currently

working on the ossumption that final storoge will go aheud from the year 2003 or so. A final resting place for low-gride waste is also planned. A dialso planned. A disused iron ore mine near Salzgitter is to

applied for and storage is expected to sturt by 1988. Another anderground dump für lawgrade waste could be laid on down a disused sult mine neur Wolfenhüttel. A decision is tu he reached by the end of this

he used. Planning permission has been

year on whether it will be needed. This salt mine is already the final restlug place of 125,000 drums of low-grade waate. Until 1978 it was used as an experimentul dump.

The averall concept is blurred by a number of uncertain points, such as whether the Gurleben dump will be given the final ga-ahead.

Hesides, Hann is not due to decide until the mid-1980s whether spent fuel rads are in he recycled ur damped far good. As international considerations are invalved it is anyone's guess which way the ilectsion will gn.

There is a pussibility of German nueleur waste continuing heyand 1990 to processed in France. A Cingema pokesmun has udmitted that another processing plant might be built, but seriuus consideration would not he given to the idea for another seven years ur so.

6 Recycling or dumping - international factors complicate a final decision 9

Germany is one of Cogéma's hest customers. It pays billions of deutschemarks a year to have nuclear waste processed at La Hague.

Why should the French want to furfeit a juctative contract?

For the time being the German authnrities have no intention of hanking nn this possibility. At DWK, the Bonn gnvernment agency entrusted with huilding and running nuclear waste processing plant, plans are going ahead regard-

In view of the ruling by the heads of government in Bonn and the Länder DWK is working on the assumption that waste processing facilities will he re-

quired in Germany from 1992 for sure. This, it is felt, will be the case even if the authoritles decide to ::dump spentfuel rods rather than recycle them.

If that happens, about half the papite this, research has been some-

lint the other half will confined recycled, so one processing platful many victims are young. Most still be required. Where will a let fonder 40 and every year 700 infonts. With two sites under considerablected. DWK is caught in a cleft slick. There have been a number of re-

Early next year it aims to go for either Wackersdorf or Dragate. ning permission procedures will a in progress, so it may tam out b hacked the wrong hurse.

The decision is made none her by the fact that both Lander, & and Lower Saxony, are keen to the cuntract John are what interest them?

staff of 1,60H.

11,000 during the seven years of truction and a normanent open

Besides, investment in the firm expected in intal DMI0.4bnorse

DWK is husy reviewing its of with a view nut to unset eitherstall vernment. The one that isn't said the main contract will be rewarded anuther nuclear facility. It could, for instance, be the plan

which nuclear waste is sealed drums prior to final dispasal, eptis if Bonn gives preference ta this oper But what is to be done with the

tium-contaminuted water that is 19 This is un Issue that has yet to be in in public and no-one has yet come with the answer.

It could be seuled in cement to and shipped to Gorleben as a full ting placo. It could also be pipe phruus suhterranean strata.

That is a waste dispasal leith widely used in the oil industry nu-one has practical experience tium-contaminated water disposed !!

At DBE, another government entrusted with building and runnig. clear waste dumps, staff are well hard on plans for a pilot project. But details nf where it might be

have yet to be disclosed. . Christian School tSüddeutsche Zeitung, 12 Oada

Rheumatism's huge toll in treatment costs and lost production

renty million Germans suffer from heumatism, a disorder the Greck monher Empedocles (490-430 BC) his peopler Empeaderes () by this." symptoms date back even fur-They are as old as the human ske-Sufferers are plugued by cripplalas in the joints.

po loager believe in demons, but Greek name remains. 'Rheumais derived from rheumutismos, i.e.

we million of Germony's 20 million mers are bedridden or in wheel-Outpatient treotment costs on DM4.2bn, and hospitalisation

er DM2.2bn. e president of the German rheumassociation, Hanna Neumeister, meumatism costs the German ecoybetween DM35bn and DM45bn a including lost production because

ik would suggest that it is the most sive disease in the world.

output of unclear waste, which aeglected. Nat enough money has turn of the century will be took a set aside, probably because it still tunnes of uranium, will be dank! the reputation of an old woman's

projects which have not got

Was proignot sich in Doutschland? We sieht Doutschland die Welt? Antonien auf dieze Fragen gibt Ihnen Dil-WELT, Deutschländs große, liberregionala lages- und Witts haltvestung

Que se passe-t-il en Allemogne? Comment l'Allemagne regorde-t-elle le monde? four nuiveles les reportses à ces questions dans DIE WHIT, le quoisdien allemant méégentant,

uprategonal of committee O que é que acontece na Alemanho? Como và o Alemonha o mundo?

DIE SEZEIT

heyond the planning stage. Now the associution has launched a nation-wide drive to draw attention to the disease and try ond get the research off the

Considering the lack of basic research, it is not surprising that causes remoin lorgely unidentified. There are still about 300 disorders that doctors lump together under the heoding of

But some insights have been gained. It has now been established that chronic poly-arthritis [in which joints are destroyed by inflammation) is caused by an immunological system gone hay-

Blood has been found to contain anthodies that, in a sort of biological civil war, fight against the body's own tissue.

In the normal course, the antibodies have o policing function against bacteria, viruses and other invadera. But in patients with chronic poly-arthritis they attack the blood vessels in the joint capsule, cuising inflammation.

Scientists know very little about what stops the ontibodies differentiating between friend and foe.

Researchers at the Massachusetts In-

What Is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

Che cosa sta succedendo in Germonia? Come vede la Germanio il mondo? Respecte a tel questo le trovate in 1111: WELT, el quotidiano indinendente, economico delle

¿Qué sucede en Alemania? ¿Cómo ve Alemonia el mundo?

Heled encontrava la contestación a estas preguntas en 131F WFLT, el diarro alemán independiente.



stitute of Technology (MIT) put the blane on the Epstein Barr virus of the herpes family

Their theory has it that following an infection the virus seeks a haven in the very cells that usually mobilise the attack on invaders.

When, for reasons unknown, the virus becomes active again, it puts the delicate regulating mechanism of the immunological system aut of kilter, causing it to produce antibodies against

This view is supported by the fact that such antibodies were found in 60 per cent of people with chronic poly-

Dactors treating regular rheumatism have now also adopted the antibody theory. According to latest findings, drugs like prostaglandines retard inflammation. But they cannot in the long run stop the destruction of the joints.

After years of research, Prafessor Hans-Georg Fassbender might have come up with an answer.

The head of the rheumatism centre in Mainz which closely cooperates with the World Health Organisation (WHO), hos analysed more than 18,000 tissue

He is convinced that, contrary to assumption, it is not inflammation that destroys the joints, but the interior of the joint capsule where maliguant, tumour-like cells have been found on top of the inflammation.

They invade the cartilage and multiply. The cartilage is eventually destroyed through a special enzyme. The invaders ottack even the bones of the joint.

But unlike with true cancer cells, the aggressors in this case do not get any blood supply, which makes most of thear dic after a few days. A small numher continue to live and form scar tissue.These aggressive cells keep regenerating to continue the destructive work on hone and cartilage.

Professor Fasshender's findings are in line with new treatment methods in the USA.

Wisconsin medicol school doctora treated several patients with a number of potent drugs given simultaneously. The first auppressed the immune reaction, the second - a cancer drug - retarded cell division and the third was anti-malarial.

A member of the American Arthritia Foundation, Frederic McDuffie, says the results ore excellent. But ha recommends this treatment only for patienta

who do not respond to other therapies. "We don't know at what point the destructive cells start their work," says

If doctors knew this they could selectively use potent drugs with side effects to combut any mulignaat cell activity.

What makes diagnosis even more difficult is the fact that many bacterial and viral infections produce symptoms similar ta poly-arthritis.

The medical journal Selecta reported about a specialists' meeting that dealt only with pseudo-rheamatism. Salmoaella and German measles viruses can also cause joint inflammotion. But unlike poly-arthritis, this can be treated with antibiotics

Heredity also seems to play a aignificant role in joint disarders. A typical example here is morbus Bechterer, a rheumatic disorder that leads to a stiffening of the spinal column: 90 to 95 per cent of Bechterev patients have a special gene that, together with other genetic information, accounta for certain cell surface structures. Only six per cent of the population have this particu-

But it is still unknown whether this

genetic factor causes the diaorder. Most rheumatism patients have neither poly-arthritis nor morbus Bechterev. Their problem is simply wear and tear of the joints: constant strain leads to cartilage and joint damage as a per-

The easuing inflammation is the consequence rather than the cause of the

Rheumatism aeems to be every bit as tough a nut to erack as cancer. This is, of course, no consolation to crippled

For the moment, pinpointing the disorder in time and continuous therapy can at least make life with rheumatism Barbara Hochberg (Die Zeit, 14 October 1983)

Slowness of the feet deceives

xperiments have demonstrated tu Libe wrong the widely held theory that alcohol in small quantities stimulates and revitalises.

Doctors at Krems, in Austria, injected II people with alcohol until the level in their blood was 0.06 per cent. Then they were made to ride on exercise bicy-

Performances were worse than the same tests carried aut sober. The 11 absorbed less oxygen and their hearts delivered less blood with every beat.

The doctors noted that despite the test results, the guinea pigs found it easier pedalling under the influence. df (Külner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 October 1983)

Court ruling forces change in student selection methods

State education ministers last month agreed on new admission procedures for medical students.

For the first time in Germany, professors of medicine will be able to pick 15 per cent of their students through inter-

Regardless of Abitur (high school graduation) marks, 20 per cent of medical school places will require a waiting time during which the applicants will be axpected to obtain credits through social work or the completion of a vocational training.

The entrance exams that have been required since 1980 will be extended. Ten per cent of available places will go to top performers in the exams.

The new admission provisions became necessary as a result of a 1977 Constitutional Court ruling.

The justices ruled that the old provisions were unconstitutional in the long run and called for a new system as soon as possible.

> (Frankfurtor Allgemeine Zeilung für Deutschland, i October 1983)



L is convinced the advice her bu-

Tsay, and they, the counsellors, are

hen consulted as an impartial authori-

Imprisonment 'only breeds crime among the young,' say researchers

mprisonment breeds crime among the young. Locking up 14-yenr-olds is useless. They probably bave o better chance of going straight if they are not

These at least are some of the findings by nine sociologists and criminologists in a book, Jugendstrafe an Vierzehm- und Fünszehnjährigen. The nine reached their conclusions after tracing the lives of 200 boys in jail.

The book would shake the German judiciory if that were possible.

The law defines juvenile punishment as "incarceration in a juvenile correctional institution."

The only reason the book received ony attention in Bonn on its publication enrier this year was that it coincided with the suicide by hanging of a 14year-old Turk called Nafiz while he was in investigative custody.

Youth 'not as bad as reputation'

Joung people are better than their I reputation, says Bonn Youth Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler.

He was commenting on a survey in which over 2,000 young people (15- 10 30-year-olds) were questioned.

The survey, commissioned by the Mioistry, showed that young people had a high sense of values, a positive relationship with their parents, were against violence and reluctant to urgue out and scttle disputes.

But they also tended to lose touch with reality and were tempted by the dropout mentality.

They were found to be strongly in fuvour of harmony, keen on faithfulness, tenderness, care and uttention.

They had a high degree of social commitment and showed a strong sense of understanding for the needs and wishes of older people.

As a result of their tendency to lose touch with reality, however, about half the young people polled were sympathetic toward alternative life styles.

But their political views are not alarming, Herr Geissler says. Young people showed no interest in either leftor right-wing extremist parties.

Most opposed gang violence. They favoured democratic government but felt politics was obscure and myste-

The repercussions of youth unemployment were a special problem. The authors of the report on the survey's findings felt the mental and social havoc of unemployment was still limited and rectifiable.

But it was time something was done. Unemployed youngsters were sl signs of a more wiedespread and fundamental pessimism.

They were also more inclined to resort to protest and to opt for olternative life styles. But no evidence was found to support suspicions that the unemployed might tend to turn to drugs or crime. The unemployed were, however, markedly unenthusiastic about foreign residents.

Heinz-Joachim Melder (Kölner Sladi-Anzeiger, 14 October 1983)

The uuthors studied the sentences, interviewed guards ond imprisoned juveniles, read the extensive literature on correctional institutions and analysed life histories - always keeping a critical eye on themselves.

They tried to answer the questions philosophers of law, juvenile court judges, prison guards, parents and openminded prosecutors have posed time and again: does juvenile prisun do uny good? Can prison achieve what muny take for granted, i.e. make the prisnner a useful and responsible member of so-

The questions are purticularly relevant because the juvenile criminal code is the most sophisticated code of all. It gives the judge a great deal of latitude and provides him with a wide range of

Juvenile trials are not public. Juvenile court prosecutors, defence lawyers and judges are generally regarded as the most open-minded members of the judiciary who are not afruid to show mcrcy.

All this makes the well-fuunded answer orrived at by the unthurs the mure shocking: "Prisnn tenns for juveniles do not rehubilitate us intended by the lawmakers. Prison has its worst effect on its youngest and most defenceless in-

In other words: locking up 14-yearolds is demonstrably useless. There is enough evidance to show that imprisonment breeds crime.

The study shows what open-minded judges huve inng been snying to cach other: youngsters who have been caught and locked up stand no hetter chance of hecoming decent members of society thun thuse who have managed to get awuy with it:

by what Reinhard Kreissl describes as

Juvenile delinquents who have been brought to trial (the law defines inveniles us people need 14 to 181 stand u chance of rehabilitation only if the judge doesn't send them to prison.

Jail does not stop further crime - ut least, an more than other nunitive mensures. Siegfried Lumneck of Munich concludes after analysing 1,220 criminal records that the most effective measure against a first uffender aged 14 nr 15 is to drop the case. Prnlonged imprisunment is warst.

Lamneck says the idea that only the worst of juveile delinquents are locked up and that their relanse is not due to imprisonment but th their nwo destructive tendencies is false.

Even if this argument is followed through, there still remains the aim of the low which is to rehabilitute hard cases through imprisonment. But exactly this is not achieved, he says.

Imprisonment that has no positive effeet is pnintless, especially in view of the other courses open to the judge.

The misery and warping enased by imprisonment is described in unother

Three of the authors, Josephin Rersten, Reinhard Kreissl und Christian con Wolffersdnrff-Ehlert, interviewed the youngest inmutes of five juvenile pri-

Since the youngstors lucked exernth and solidarity at home, they sought it in the obscure hierarchy of violent gangs. Prison strengthened what the authors call "socialisation for juil." The net result was a depressing contrast between the rehabilitation aims and prison reali-

Lawyers must be particularly hard hit

"ending life to lit the logical MODERN LIVING

Through "ill defined head," gy" the luwyers establish link hetween reality and the mulations they hapen to need

Luwyers must feel themes. red-handed on reading the tence farmidations. It is the vent the trucking down of the lidegard Valentin, head of the Rn-lity in which the accused hat I fional Housekeeping Centre in

Kreissl also lists disturbing has given members of the public of immecessarily stiff sentence prevented a fair number of marria-

The book shows that event from breaking up. juvenile law is upenly or core at has certainly supplied odvice for to impose stiff sentences aim past 25 years. Marital rows are often venting youngsters from "Ge consequence of cash running short, culties.

Nubacly asks these younger the difficulties they have.

The "traditional imprisoner of pall over the country with material, more shell of a concept. more shell nf a concept. mion brochures have been circulated

These accusations have be substantiated in the book and t taken seriously.

the housekeeping centre has organis-The nuthers also have some 46,000 lectures attended by 1.6 miltinn. They point to alternate a people. "But many problems are so would be available if political that individual advice is indistaxpayers would finally gay ble." sensible penal system, costrate explicit was set up by the Savings is, would save maney in the large its Association and a number of

Freen prismn guards have referen's organisations, ond more and pointed to such possibilities or people are consulting it. families, SOS Children's Ville and year the number of callers at the mines that evoild look Bavarian girl

prison we would need a radget likes Spain services outside prison walk."

The connectes would be a layer-old Bavarian girl ond her guided towards life within the low-year-old brother have been "It society lacks the country and alive ond well in south-west at alternatices to meaningless, sher being missing for nearly ment, today's 14- and 15-years, transfer Rackl and her brother ners will become the most serious from home in Sulzburg. teran away from home in Sulzburg, criminals of tomorrow." Hanne Karis, on 25 August. Their unther.

Hanno ke challe Therese Rackl, collected them 11 Die Zeit 1002 Menda, more than 1,100 miles away

It depends on donations and s A Spanish woman who rend ahnut

blankers for example.

In Rnme, the society mana to help Germans in trouble.

than just lank after the 350 Game soners in that country. If a sec-

parcels.

The society has just receited of thanks from her. F. W. H. (Stullgarter Nachrichten, 9 05.00

It depends on donations and an openion woman who read annothines carmarked for the purpose of case in a weekly magazine, Seniona, "We ask judges and process senised the children.

think of us when imposing finess because is only 12 but looks like un to with an imposing finess because her mother's passport descountered no difficulties either at

said she was not Alexandra a letter from a Korydallos mai hara all. Her name was Maria Juana a letter fram a Korydallos meet and she was 21. Her parents social worker saying that Bone Spanish migrant workers, Juan

he crow flies, on 11 October.

Man Dolores Alvarez, In Freising, the snd her son had spent five aths in Spanish getting to know her

he had had an affair with Alexan-Unpaid members in France in throwo him over because he was

he was often mistaken for Alexancnme tu the first police besing and had been pursued by Frau al for three days.

was not enough to pay for the making its. She had no intention Making life difficult for the Rackls. Aexandra, 12, had been on Interpol's

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 October 1983)

where pfennigs can be saved Bonn heod office alone more than doubled to 1,859. They all wanted advice on how to balance the housekeeping budget.

Housekeeping centre advises

'The husband is sacked," says counsellor Brigitte Krömer, "or the wife can no longer work to earn extro money, or there is no more overtime at work. That's when the family can no longer balance its budget."

Over one family in four that seeks advice in Bonn is in the red in this way. Some spend up to DM500 a month more than they eam.

Some make ends meet by maintaining an overdrast at the bank. Others keap withdrawing money from their savings accounts. But you can't do that for ever. Many families used to take the view that a month in which they overspent

would be offset later by somehow or other earning a little more. Nowadays, with people no longer earning more in real terms, most have come to oppreciate that this approach

iust doesn't work.

So mony nre prepared to cut back on expenditure that used to be taboo. Holidays or the car are no longer a must. Prestige considerations must be jettisoned if need be

Young families seem particularly at a loss as to how to make ends meet. They don't have much money to spend because the husband is still climbing the coreer ladder ond the wife can't go back to work yet because of the children. .

But setting up a home is an expensive business, and the initial cost is the high-

Two out of three clients in other instances ore women, but young couples, usually call round together. Gone are the days, at least omong the young, when husbands left it to the wife to

cupe with finuncial problems. Mnst clients are families of three or four. Single-person households seldom ask far advice, but it is easy to see why.

If you live on your own you don't have to agree with anyone else on where outgoings in the family budgetmust be axed.

That makes it much easier than when the interests of several people need to be reconciled in retrenching family ex-

The first move in counselling is to itemise where the money goes at presents, and it seems that families on a low budget are by no means the only ones that fail to make ends meet.

On average younger clients have between DM2,000 and DM3,000 a month after tax. But a family that recently asked for advice was unable to balance a budget of over DM 10,000 a month.

Priest hit boys

Roman Catholic priest has been A fined DM5,000 for boxing boya' ears at school. The priest, aged 49, teaches religious instruction at a school lo Kitzlngen, Bayaria.

He was found guilty of injuring young people in his charge by a Kitzingen youth court and fined for teaching methods that included not only boxing ears but also butting boys with his head.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 6 October 1983)

women, say savings are mostly made in going to the pub, on buying graand visits to the hairdresser. Where food is concerned there is a plain but which means that meat balls will do iust as well as steaks. Parties are no longer as sumptuous as they used to be. Women are doing more knitting, sewing and home bottling of vegetablea and preserves. As a last resort, fomilies are advised to cul

out pocket money entirely for a while - but for every mily, not just for



member of the fa- New suit for an old man

Naandarthal Men gets a new sult. Klaus Backmann, director Horst Zimmermann of the Neandarthal Muaeum in Düssaldorf, epplies the finish-(Hamburger Abendblatt, Ing touchae to the epparel on a mock up of hie museum'a fa-'la October 1983) mous inmete.

Hospital tells wrong family about father's death

Frankfurter Rundschau

hospital in Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, is A being sued for notifying the wrong family of a death, The son of the 58year-old heart patient mistakenly reported dead says the whole affair has been a nightmara.

People are atill ringing up to say how sorry they are to hear of his father's death. But that was nothing compared with the shock the miatakenly bereaved family had in hospital.

The family are sulng the hospital for damages, including both the coat of buying black sults for the fuoeral and other preparations and compensation for the heartbreak caused by the mishap.

Hugo Burkhardt of Neu-Ulm district hospital says nothing of the kind has ever happened there before. It was most embarrassing and the hospital was extremely sorry.

It was due to the similarity of the names and overwork by bospital staff. The staff had notified the wife of a heart patient who was sick but still very much allye that her husband had died.

In reality the dead man was someone else. The "bereaved" family notified the relatives and called in an undertakar.

Hia son and daughter went to the hospital to identify him and collect hia thiogs. They were shocked to find him alive and glad to see them.

The son was shaken. The daughter. wearing black, was still outside in the corridor. When she heard her father's voice she collapsed.

The "dead" man's wife had been taken aback by the news of hia "death" and found it hard to come to terms with tha idea. The shock was arguably even worse when she discovered it had all been a miatake,

The "dead" man himself had no idea what was going on and has been most confused by the visits paid by relations from oll over the placa.

It just shouldn't happen, the son argues. He has briefed a lawyer to suc for damages. And the phone still keeps ninging as callers unwittingly rub salt in

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 October 1983)

Pants up, window down

lambering through a girlfriend's bedroom window can be dangerous, a 25-year-old Frankfurt man has

tt ia a fairly widespread custom in Bavaria, but his attempt to popularise it further north nearly cost him his life.

It was night and he was drunk, according to the police. His girlfrlend lives in a ground-floor flat and he pushed the ahutters up and put his head through the window.

Then the shutters fell unexpectedly and he was trapped. He was lucky that a policeman happened to pass by and

He was taken to bospital auffering from asphyxiation.

(Kiefer Nachrichten, 17 October 1983)

N

Zermun prisoners uversens are help-Ged by Bundeshillkwerk für Straffillhge, a prisoners' aid suciety in Bad Go-

For 25 years It has helped prisoners at home and nbroud, plus people un parole and next of kin.

It has a unpaid network of helpers in 22 countries. Most of them are members of local aid societies, Protestant and Catholic church communities and Ger-

man embassies and consulates. A recent example of help needed came from Lebanon, A letter from the German Embassy in Beirut to the Bonn

Foreign Office described conditions: Small, over-crowded cells full of vermin, inedible food, lack of hygiene and sanitation, lack of medical care and

lack of exercise. Three of the prisoners in East Beirut had to wait for their trials because it was hollday time for the courts. The letter described them as "suffering from diarrhoea, stomach cramps, vomiting,

hair loss and headaches. "The fourth, jailed in Jounieh, is plagued by pains in the knecs and ear-

aches. He receives no medical care." The prisons were in a part of Lebanon controlled by the Christian militia. "Both towns have repeatedly come under heavy Druze fire in the past few weeks. The prisoners' lives could be at

The Foreign Office forwarded the letter to the Bundeshilfswerk für Straffalli-

Society helps Germans in foreign jails

Hans-Jürgen Lehmann, a former prison social workers has headed the sn-

The helpers visit prisoners and help where they can. The society's work ahroad began on a case-to-case basis. But word gnt oround

The Yugoslav prison uuthorities asked for German hooks for their German prisoners. When the Bonn Justice Ministry was unwilling to pay, the so-

Of the DM285,000 that went into ussistance abroad between 1978 and 1982, more than DM35,000 was spent for German literature.

There was a time when publishers gave us their unsold stock. Today, we

The society provides moterial ond other help for prisoners at home and abroud, released prisoners, those on probation and next-of-kin.

clety for ten years.

and inquiries started pnuring into the five-man office.

ciety jumped in the breach. It has done so ever since.

The Reverend Werner Weigelt, the society's chairman since 1976, says:

have to beg for discounts." The society receives no public funds.

The proceeds are meage to the solution of the

paid for the parcels given to per there. But the society has now ment

Social workers also look physical well-heing of prisoners

list a German-speaking lialing

whose son was imprisoned in many received a monthly der soing back to work at an animals'

Med list for weeks.